J. W. BRAY

New-York Tribune.

VOL. XXIII...NO. 1,158. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1863. TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

The Weekly Tribune.

NEWS SUMMARY.

WAR NEWS.

From Gen. Grant's Army.

The Union Marine Brigade, Col. Curry, now operating in Mississippi, has recently captured three Rebel mails. The last was from Richmond. One had a letter from Jeff. Davis in reply to certain parties asking his opinion as to the propriety and expediency of empowering bands to destroy steamboats, which says he sees no objection to the plan, and construes an act of the Rebel Congress to authorize the formation of bands for such purposes. Col. Curry has captured almost a million and a half in Confederate money and 50 prisoners during the past month. The brigade pays its own way, cuts its own wood, and forages on its own account in the enemy's country. The steamer Glasgow, from Memphis, 12th, brings intelligence of the burning of the steamer Sunnyside, opposite Island No. 16. She had a large passenger list and a heavy freight; 1,380 bales of cotton were destroyed. The boat caught fire from sparks from her chimney. She was run ashore and her engines were kept working to hold her to the bank. The exit from the boat being insufficient, many of her passengers were obliged to jump overboard, several of whom were drowned. Of 13 female passengers only four escaped; and of eight children six were lost. About thirty passengers in all were drowned or burned.

The number of prisoners of war now in military prisons at Memphis has increased to nearly 4,000. They cannot correctly be called prisoners of war, being deserters from the Rebel army, some of whom have been lying in the woods fifteen months awaiting an opportunity to escape to our lines and take the oath of allegiance, for which purpose they will be sent to St. Louis.

A rumor prevailed in Memphis that Marmaduke had been captured twenty-two miles from Marshall, Texas, by a squad of Union cavalry, who were out on scouting duty. Three of his staff were with him; one ran the gauntlet and escaped, after being shot in the sword arm. There is doubt expressed as to the truth of the report.

Dispatches to the Government from Gen. Thomas and Gen. Burnside are as late as Thursday morning, 13th inst. All was quiet at both places. Gen. Burnside's dispatches are such as to dispel any public uneasiness about the safety of his army.

The Washington Star of Wednesday says that Longstreet is moving toward East Tennessee, and skirmishing has already occurred between his outposts and those of Gen. Burnside. The places where such skirmishes occurred are not mentioned.

On the 17th instant the Rebels shelled the camp of the 125th Illinois, at the ford six miles above Chattanooga. The Rev. Mr. Saunders, Chaplain of the regiment, was killed. The 2d Minnesota battery was soon at work, and drove the Rebel battery off.

From Gen. Meade's Army.

A Knoxville dispatch says: The facts touching the affairs at Knoxville are these:

The Rebels, under Gen. Williams, on Friday last, *surprised* the camps of the 2d Tenn. Infantry and 7th Ohio Cavalry, near Rogersville, at daylight. A panic ensued. The 2d Tenn. made a stand, and six hundred were captured. The 7th Ohio abandoned the ground and fled to Morristown, in a state of utter demoralization. The latter lost 200 prisoners, making a total of 800 men lost. The Illinois Battery lost four guns. Much sympathy is felt for Col. Garrard of the 7th Ohio, who did his best to rally his men, but they got so long a start of their commander, he could not overtake them. Gen. Burnside intends to dismount the regiment, and give them some exercise as infantry. The greatest mortification is felt at this *faux pas*. The Rebels, after their success, ran one way, and our troops [illegible] accounts all was quiet, the Rebels having fallen back to Moccasin Gap, the same point to which Col. Garrard had driven the same party two days before.

On Sunday morning the cavalry division of Gen. Kilpatrick, under the temporary command of Gen. Custer, made a reconnoissance along the Rapidan at Raccoon Ford, to ascertain the truth or falsity of the reports that the Rebels were falling back upon Gordonsville. As our cavalry approached they were met with a few guns from the Rebel intrenchments, but our light batteries soon silenced them. A small number of Rebel sharpshooters were seen in the lower rifle-pits, and shortly afterward a strong Rebel infantry force was discovered. The river was too much swollen by the heavy storm of Saturday night to justify any attempt on our part to cross it, and so our cavalry returned after a skirmish, with slight loss in wounded and none killed.

The following telegram was sent by President Lincoln to Gen. Meade, and published to the Army on the 10th inst.:

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 9, 1863.

MAJ.-GEN. MEADE: I have seen your dispatches about operations on the Rappannock on Saturday, and I wish to say, "well done."

Signed, A. LINCOLN.

The genuine Lincolnism of the dispatch strikes home to the hearts of the soldiers, and reassures them of the continued and lively interest with which the President regards every movement of the Army of the Potomac.

The reports of Gen. Rosecrans and his corps commanders, so far as relates to the Georgia campaign, are soon to be published. They will shed no light upon the removal of Gen. Rosecrans, having been completed before that "movement" was developed. The reports of Gens. Thomas, McCook, and Crittenden are all voluminous. Gen. Thomas makes a very plain statement of facts, without direct censure of any one. Gens. McCook and Crittenden claim prompt obedience to all orders of Gen. Rosecrans by themselves.

Washington dispatches of the 18th say there have recently been no public developments relative to Gen. Lee's army, excepting that the main body of it lies between the Rapidan and Orange Court-House. The Rapidan front is strongly guarded. The storm of Saturday and Sunday considerably impeded transportation on the dirt roads, but supplies are now sent to the front by railroad.

There is nothing of importance from the Army of the Potomac. A few Rebels yet remain north of the Rapidan, and recently indulged in shelling Gen. Kilpatrick's camp. A slight resistance convinced them that they had better leave—and so they did. The weather is good, and the roads are in excellent order.

Where is Lee? Our correspondent says he was with his army on the Rappahannock last week. A Western telegram has him in command at Chattanooga, Bragg at Mobile, and Longstreet in Virginia.

A dispatch from the headquarters of the Army of the Tennessee, dated Nov. 16, states that Gen. Sherman has effected a junction with Gen. Thomas. He has over 15,000 men with or immediately following him.

From Gen. Banks's Army.

By the arrivals from New-Orleans, we learn that the expedition to the Rio Grande, under Gens. Banks and Dana, had safely arrived, after experiencing severe weather, during which the light-draft steamer Union and two schooners were lost. On the 31st ult., the Rio Grande was in sight, and the fleet headed for Brazo Santiago Bar. The harbor was entered, and the troops commenced disembarking on Brazos Island. The inhabitants fled, and no resistance was offered to the occupation of the Pass. On the 3d inst., the whole expedition arrived, and the gunboats Monongahela and Owasco, and a transport with troops, were sent as reconnoissance to the mouth of the Rio Grande to land a force on the Texan shore. Five of the ships' boats capsized on crossing the bar, and seven soldiers and two sailors were drowned. On Wednesday, the 4th, official news was received at Brazos that the Rebels had evacuated Fort Brown, previously burning the Government buildings and that the above reconnoissance had been extended to Brownsville, which 60 Rebel cavalry had entered and were setting fire to. Fighting was going on in the streets between the inhabitants and the Rebels, and the 15th Maine were marching on the town when the steamer left.

We have New-Orleans dates to the 7th inst. There was a report in New-Orleans on the 4th that the advance of the column of Gen. Washburn in the Teche region was attacked on the morning of the 3d inst. and driven in. The Rebels, however, were speedily checked, and driven to a great distance, losing 200 men taken prisoners, and 100 killed. Our loss was 40 killed. The force in Western Louisiana is concentrating at New Iberia and vicinity, where they will await further orders.

From Gen. Butler's Army.

The following order has been promulgated by Gen. Butler:

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. VIRGINIA AND N. CAROLINA,
FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 12, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 31.—Representations having been made to the Commanding General that certain disloyally disposed persons within this Department do occasionally by force interfere with, and, by opprobrious and threatening language, insult and annoy loyal persons employed in the quiet discharge of their lawful occupations, it is hereby announced that all such conduct and language is hereafter strictly forbidden, and will be punished with military severity.

All officers in this Department are directed to order the arrest of, and to bring such persons as are found offending against this order, before the tribunal established for the purpose of punishing offenses within this Department.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
R. S. DAVIS, Major and Asst. Adjt.-General.
[Official.] H. C. CLARKE.

A reconnoissance of the Chowan River to near the mouth of the Blackwater was made recently, under the direction of Maj.-Gen. Peck, and the enemy, being apprehensive of a move upon Weldon, burned the bridges over the principal streams.

On the 14th inst. a party of Rebels, who were making a foray on the Eastern shore (Virginia), under Capt. Beall were captured. It is said that Beall himself and all his officers and men—about 60 in number, were captured.

From Gen. Gillmore's Army.

The U. S. steamer Massachusetts, Capt. West, from Charleston Bar in 42 hours, arrived on Saturday. She reports that firing was still kept up on Sumter, and the fort was entirely demolished. The Rebels put up a flag every night, which is shot away every day. There had been no firing on Charleston of late.

Rebel dispatches from Charleston are to the 15th. The bombardment of Sumter still continued. It was supposed that when the last vestige of the shadow of the last stone of the fortress had been blown to atoms—that something else would be done, unless something happened.

Southern dispatches from Charleston to the 13th inst. state that the firing upon Sumter is regularly kept up night and day. Two Rebels were killed and one wounded on the night of the 12th.

We have news from Charleston harbor to the evening of the 12th inst. There is little to report, except that the bombardment goes on regularly.

From Gen. Kelley's Army.

Gen. Kelly thus announces the recent victory at Droop Mountain:

[illegible], Va., Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1863.

"My information from Lewisburg is that General Averill's victory was most decisive at Droop Mountain. The enemy's force engaged was over 4,000. They acknowledge a loss of 300 killed and wounded. Gen. Averill took over 100 prisoners including field officers, one stand of colors, three pieces of artillery, a large number of small-arms, camp equipage and wagons.

"B. F. KELLY, Brigadier-General."

From Gen. Blunt's Army.

The military telegraph has been extended to Fort Smith, and Gen. McNeil has ordered that any interference with the line shall be punished as bushwhacking—if the wires are cut, a guerrilla prisoner shall be hung. The Union forces occupy Waldron, thirty miles south of Fort Smith. Our scouts have captured a Rebel major, two captains, and a number of privates; and also a portion of Cooper's commissary train; Cooper himself is flying toward Red River.

Miscellaneous.

Admiral Lee has communicated to the Navy Department the particulars relating to the recent captures off the North Carolina coast, from which it appears that the cargo of the Robert E. Lee consists of 214 large cases and bales of shoes and blankets, some of the bales weighing two tons; 150 cases of Austrian rifles, 250 bags of saltpeter, and 61 barrels of salt, provisions, pig lead, &c. Of 62 persons composing the officers and crew, only 15 were natives of the United States. Among the passengers were C. E. Stewart, Belgian Consul, and Horace H. Webber and H. W. Rooke, Lieutenants in the British Royal Artillery. The vessel had no ship's papers. The cargo of the Ella and Anna consists of 460 sacks of salt, 500 sacks of saltpeter, 291 cases of Austrian rifles, 500 barrels, and 42 cases of paper. She had no ship's papers. Of 38 persons on board, only one was a native of the United States. The cargo of the Cornubia consists of munitions of war, arms, saltpeter, and lead, and was solely owned by J. A. Seddon of Richmond, Rebel Secretary of War. A quantity of official dispatches, mail matter, and private and public papers, some of them of considerable interest and value, were picked up in the surf by the boats of the Niphon, having been thrown overboard or dropped by the enemy.

A dispatch from Cumberland Gap, dated the 13th inst., says: A very spirited skirmish with the enemy occurred yesterday, about ten miles from the Gap, in Virginia. A forage train of 21 wagons had been sent out with a guard of 28 men. The wagons were loaded and started for the Gap, with no appearance of danger, when suddenly a party of 70 guerrillas rushed from a convenient ambush, overpowering the guard, and compelling a surrender. The officers' clothing was immediately transferred to Rebel backs, and their wallets appropriated. Ten minutes after the capture, Col. Lemert, commanding the forces at the Gap, appeared in a bend of the road. While the Rebels, ignorant of danger, were approaching, Col. Lemert immediately led the charge with ten men of the 4th Battalion Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. A fierce hand to hand sabre fight occurred for a few minutes, when the Rebels left the field in a most accelerated manner, severely whipped and terribly frightened. The train and prisoners were recaptured, 11 of the enemy captured, two killed and four wounded, and some small arms and horses taken. An exciting chase of ten miles failed to overtake the fleeing Rebels.

The prize steamship Ella and Annie of Charleston, Acting Prize-Master W. Bentley, arrived at this port on Saturday, in 30 hours from Wilmington, N. C., bound to Boston, having put into this port for a harbor. She was captured on the 9th inst., at 5½ o'clock, 16 miles north of Fort Fisher and three miles south of Masonborough Inlet, by the U. S. gunboat Niphon, after an exciting chase of 20 minutes, during which a large number of shots penetrated her sides into the main saloon. She was commanded by Capt. Bonneau, and was from Bermuda, bound to Wilmington, N. C., with a cargo of arms, saltpeter, clothing, provisions, and other contraband goods. She is a fine side-wheel steamship, built of iron, and was formerly named Hughes, plying between New-Orleans and Galveston. Her engines are about 400 horse-power, and were made at the Morgan Iron works in this city. She brings the former commander, Capt. Bonneau, and five of the crew as prisoners. The Ella and Annie is 905 tuns, built of iron, at Wilmington, Del., by Chas. Morgan.

Judge John C. Underwood of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia has issued a most important decree under the Confiscation law in the case of the United States agt. the right, title and interest of Hugh Latham, &c. The Judge decides this case, and gives notice that he shall decide those which may hereafter arise, in conformity with the views attributed to him in this correspondence several weeks ago. After examining the constitutional provision with reference to the punishment of treason, the act of Congress of July 17, 1862, and the joint resolution explanatory thereof, Judge Underwood concludes, and enters a decree accordingly, that the whole right, title, interest and estate of Hugh Latham is forfeited and confiscated to the United States. The Marshal is directed to sell the same at public auction for cash, ten days' notice being given of the sale of the personal estate, and twenty days of that of the real estate.

A large body of Unionists from North Carolina and Georgia have recently escaped from those States into Tennessee. At Warren Springs, near Asheville, N. C., on the 29th ult., they were attacked by a portion of the 25th North Carolina Regiment, under Lieut.-Col. Samuel O. Bryson, who were badly whipped and forced to beat a hasty retreat to Asheville. The Rebels lost six men killed and 30 wounded. After the fight the Unionists advanced and took Asheville as a feint, and came near taking Gen. Vance (son of the Governor) and his staff prisoners. After this the patriot band fell back to the mountains, and a letter from Gov. Vance, dated Madison County, N. C., Nov. 3, states that "the enemy have withdrawn from Western North Carolina to East Tennessee. They carried off several prominent citizens in chains."

News from Fortress Monroe of Saturday is to the effect that the Rebel Gen. Fitzhugh Lee is on his way to Fort Lafayette. A returned prisoner from Richmond, the Rev. H. C. Trumbull of the 10th Connecticut Regiment, says that when he left the Libby Prison, at Richmond, on Wednesday, the Union officers confined there had only received one-third of a pound of bread and some water for two days previous, and for several days no meat had been served out. The Quartermaster explained to the prisoners that he had no provisions to give them. He stated that on the same day he was unable to supply the prisoners on Belle Island with anything whatever, and that it was with the greatest difficulty he could procure a little meat for the hospitals.

The Quincy (Ill.) *Herald*, a Copperhead sheet, recently published charges against Col. Strachan of Missouri, ex-Provost-Marshal, of embezzling Government funds to the amount of $20,000, and with other offenses against morality of the most scandalous nature. Brig.-Gen. McNeil, under whom Col. Strachan served, in an indignant letter states that Col. Strachan accounted properly for every dollar of the Government funds which passed through his hands while in the service, and also conclusively refutes all the other slanders of [illegible] pronounces one of the ablest and best men in the State. He has been a scourge to bushwhackers and other [illegible] Missouri, and hence the malignity of the sympathizing *Herald*.

Deserters from the Rebels before Chattanooga say that Gen. Hardee is assigned to the command of Gen. Polk's corps, and Polk has relieved Gen. Longstreet who was stationed on Lookout Mountain. Longstreet, with 16,000 troops, has gone to East Tennessee. A considerable force of Rebel cavalry has also gone to Iuka. The Rebel divisions of Gens. Cheatham and Stewart have returned to Gen. Bragg's army. Gen. Bragg has now three full corps with him, those of Gens. Hardee, Breckinridge, and Buckner. Thirty days furlough has been granted to the farmers of the Georgia State troops to allow them to sow their wheat.

From the South-West, by way of Cairo, we get news that the steamer Allen Collier, recently attacked by guerrillas a short distance below Helena, was taken to the shore and the passengers and crew robbed. The boat was burned. The Rebel officers captured at the late fight at Collierville are en route to Johnson's Island. Among them is Col. George, late Commandant of the Mississippi State Militia. The fight occurred on the Little Tennessee River, on Monday, in which a Rebel regiment was repulsed, with the loss of 50 killed and 40 wounded.

The Little Rock Democrat of the 3d says: Deserters report Marmaduke as fallen back south of the Little Missouri River, and having joined Price on the road leading from Camden to Washington. The whole Southern force is estimated at 6,000 or 8,000. Marmaduke's men are scouring the country dressed in Union uniforms to detect Union sympathizers, many of whom have been shot or hung. Recruiting is still progressing. Little Rock private advices from Memphis say the Rebels are reported working the Mobile, Ohio, and Mississippi Railroad north, and are repairing as rapidly as possible.

The Naval Retiring Board is again in session at the Brooklyn Marine Barracks, having been ordered to reassemble by Secretary Welles. It commenced business on Monday, and it will examine all cases of officers ordered before it for some months. At present the case of Commodore Porter is before it. The following are the chief officers of the Court: Commodore Storer, Com. Stringham, Com. Morris, and two or three members of the medical profession. The Department has ordered other officers to report here for examination.

By a steamer arrived on Friday afternoon we have New-Orleans dates to the 6th of November. There is not much war news of importance. A serious railroad accident occurred on the 1st inst. on the Opelousas road, nine miles from New-Orleans, in consequence of a collision between two trains. Sixteen soldiers were killed and 63 wounded. The proposed State election undertaken by some Rebel sympathizers has been indefinitely postponed, the "Committee" having seen a new light, and found their plan "inexpedient."

Under the new arrangements for recruiting for the armies in the field, with increased bounties and assurance of prompt payment, volunteers are offering in increased numbers. The 12th Illinois Cavalry has reënlisted as a veteran regiment, and the advanced pay and bounties have been paid. The 19th Pennsylvania Cavalry have also received their advanced pay and bounties, and have taken the field.

Several valuable prizes have just been finally adjudicated, and the prize money distributed. The Memphis, captured by the United States steamer Magnolia, yields $310,914 07, after paying all expenses; of this the commander (Lieut. Wm. Budd) gets $39,318 55, while the lowest grade (landsmen) get $1,157 91 each.

The Lynchburg Virginian that about 60 of the prisoners captured by Gen. W. E. Jones at Rogersville, Tenn., are to be tried by courtmartial for deserting our army. They are East Tennesseans and belonged to the command of Williams and others, and deserted to join Carter's (Yankee) regiment.

Official advices from Admiral Dahlgren report the seizure and destruction by a boat's crew under command of Acting Ensign Tillson of the United States schooner T. A. Ward, of the schooner Rover, laden with cotton at Murrell's Inlet, S. C. The schooner was awaiting an opportunity to run the blockade. In an expedition on shore a few days later, for the purpose of obtaining water, Ensign Tillson, with ten men of his command, was surprised and captured by the Rebels.

The steamer Convoy left Fortress Monroe on Saturday for City Point, with a cargo of provisions for our prisoners in Richmond and its vicinity. Governor Morton of Indiana, has forwarded five hundred suits of clothes to the agent for the Indiana soldiers in Richmond, with an urgent request that he may be permitted to send provisions for them also.

We learn from Washington that there is no prospect of an early general exchange of prisoners, although our Government is endeavoring to effect such an arrangement. In a few days, however, an exchange of surgeons will take place; the Rebels holding at Richmond 85 belonging to our armies.

The Ordnance Department has advertised for proposals for an aggregate of 71,000 heavy projectiles, consisting of battery shot and shell, to be delivered at the Arsenals at Watertown, Mass.; West Troy and Governor's Island, New-York; Pittsburgh, Penn.; St. Louis, Mo.; and Washington, D. C.

The War Department has ordered that printed lists of persons enrolled in each Congressional District shall be made and posted where the people can see them, for the purpose of insuring an accurate register. Exempts who find their names in the list may apply at once for relief.

The steamer Convoy, which went up James River to City Point on the 14th instant with provisions and clothing for Union prisoners at Richmond, returned to Fortress Monroe on Monday—the officer in charge having been forbidden to fulfill his errand of mercy by the Rebel Government.

A number of our citizens, prominent among whom were Capt. Chas. H. Marshall, E. B. Morgan and John D. Jones, recently presented General Harvey Brown with an elegant service of silver, in token of their appreciation of his eminent services in suppressing the riots.

The U. S. steamship Newbern arrived at this port on the 13th instant from the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and twenty-four hours from Fortress Monroe. She brings the officers and crew (157 in all) of the prize steamers Robert E. Lee and Ella and Annie.

The U. S. steamer Newbern sailed from this port on Tuesday for the North Atlantic blockade squadron. She had on board an immense cargo of stores and provisions, and a number of passengers, among whom were many officers and some sailors.

On Wednesday 350 paroled Union prisoners reached Annapolis from Richmond. They were in most wretched condition; six of them died on the way. Underclothing and other necessaries are needed for the survivors.

The Rebel papers are exceedingly irate over the affair at Kelly's Ford. They acknowledge a defeat, and call it disgraceful. The capture of two brigades sets the editorial strategists wild.

Some doubts are expressed as to the appoint[illegible]pletely as no order to that effect appears in the official [illegible] this week.

By direction of the President of the United States, Maj. Charles J. Whiting, 2d United States Cavalry, has been dishonorably dismissed the service, for disloyalty.

Special dispatches from Jefferson City to St. St. Louis say that tolerably well-founded rumors prevail that Gov. Gamble and Lieut.-Gov. Hall contemplate resigning.

The Massachusetts Legislature has passed the bill to make the pay of the Massachusetts colored regiments equal to that of the white troops in the service.

Gen. Burnside has been relieved, at his own request, and Gen. Foster is on the way to take charge of the command.

The Johnson's Island excitement is over, and the troops will soon be sent away.

GENERAL NEWS.

A large number of workingmen, representing several branches of industry, still stand out for higher rates of wages, and seem determined to withhold their work until their demand is granted, even though positive want be the penalty of their resolute determination. They will not resort to coercive measures, nor employ threats to deter others from labor, nor remain idle when other fields of usefulness are open, but they have resolved not to return to their former workshops without an increase of pay. The machinists, cigar-makers, confectioners, iron-mongers, stage-drivers, shoemakers, wheelwrights, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, carpenters, and representatives of other trades have held public meetings exciting more or less sympathy. The meeting of the working girls revealed to a great extent the destitution and suffering occasioned by the low rate of wages and the high cost of living. The line of distinction was broadly drawn between law and equity. There are many things lawful that are not just. It was legal to hold men and women in bondage, but it was not just and right. It is lawful for the employer to get as much work as possible for the smallest reward from the employee, but it is not just and right. There can be no positive standard for the price of labor. Men and women have a right to sell their talent, their skill, their experience, and their physical ability to work. They have a right to put a price on what they sell, and to withhold their capital of labor when the purchaser refuses to give them what they ask. The working girls get no more wages now than they did before the rise in the price of coal, clothing, and provisions, although their employers generally do not hesitate to ask much higher rates than formerly for what they sell. In many instances the prices paid to the poor working girls of this city are a burning shame to the age in which we live. It is to be hoped their employers will hasten to remove the imputation that rests upon them. The car-drivers have returned to their work, the directors of the several roads having made a satisfactory compromise with them. These industrious men have organized a Mutual Protection Society, and are determined to stand by each other in the hour of need. It is currently reported that several city railroad companies intend to ask the Common Council to authorize them to increase the passengers' fee from five to six cents, and that they are secretly at work in every ward to elect men who will favor their plans.

Among the treaties to come before the Senate for ratification, is one made last Summer by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs with the Chiefs of the Creeks, by which those who joined the Rebels are permitted to return to their allegiance, but are to be forever disqualified from holding offices of honor, emolument or trust among the Indians; and the treaty engages to abolish Slavery, as the Cherokee Nation has done already, and to colonize freedmen on land belonging to the Creeks.

It appears from official reports from Gen. Carleton, commanding the Department of New-Mexico, that California and New-Mexican volunteers are scouring the territory, penetrating to the haunts of the Navajo Indians, and destroying villages and crops, and making captures of persons and stock. Owing to scant supplies of grass and water, further operations are to be made in detached parties on foot, which plan of campaign is to be continued during the Winter. The Navajo Indians have been more severely punished during the Summer than ever before. They have been closely hunted in almost every direction by our troops, and of late by the Zuni, Apache, and Pueblo Indians. In the large scope of country which has been traveled this Autumn, every evidence tends to show they have no longer permanent abiding-places, but are fleeing from one place to another in a state of continual fear.

By the arrival of the Columbia at this port on Sunday, we have dates from Havana to Nov. 6, and from Vera Cruz to Nov. 1. The Mexican guerrillas are continuing the war against the French with great energy. Even the road from Vera Cruz to Mexico is anything but safe. Gen. Liceago, a renegade Mexican, had taken possession of Jalapa without resistance; but on the next day Mexican forces interposed themselves between him and Vera Cruz, and no tidings have been heard from him since. The French army has been divided into three divisions, at the head of which is Gen. Miramon. In an engagement near Tampico the French were defeated with a loss of 90. A French force of 400 soldiers in Tampico were completely surrounded by the Mexicans. News had been received in Havana of the arrival of the Rebel privateer Georgia in Teneriffe. She was allowed to victual and coal, and then peremptorily ordered to sea.

A Sanitary Commission Agent, writing from Norfolk, Va., Nov. 13, says:

* * * The Government is ready and willing, and is making every effort to supply the wants of our suffering soldiers confined in Southern prisons. Gen. Meredith is authorized to send everything that may be required to supply their wants or add to their comforts, and this morning dispatched to City Point a boat with the following list of supplies: 5,000 blankets, 5,000 body-coats, 5,000 overcoats, 5,000 pairs shoes, 5,000 caps, 5,000 wool shirts, 5,000 pairs socks, 240,000 rations of food.

The General will continue to forward supplies as fast as they can be sent from City Point to Richmond. The supplies sent by the Sanitary Commission should consist mainly of concentrated food of all kinds, pickles, underclothing, towels, soap, sponges, combs (coarse and fine), and perhaps a little tobacco. That the supplies sent by the Government and by the Sanitary Commission will be received at Richmond and distributed among our men, there is, I think, but little doubt. Doubtless there will be a small leakage by the way, but this must be submitted to for the sake of getting *something* through to our sufferers.

A correspondent at Curacoa says: The salutary results from the emancipation of last July, in these islands, have met the most sanguine expectations; the freedmen work with a will, wherever chance offers; they are quiet and industrious. Only a few of the former owners of these slaves are dissatisfied with the Dutch Edict of Emancipation in their Colonies—and so far as I have been able to learn, and have conferred with them, they are the chief, among the Dutch subjects, who see merit in sham sympathy with our slaveholders' rebellion in the United States. Among the recently emancipated there are not wanting instances to be met with of maiming of eyes, limb or person, the result of cruel treatment from their former masters, such is the legitimate province of slave masters everywhere, and such the result of accursed, hell-begotten Slavery.

Official and semi-official advices have been received in Washington from San Luis de Potosi, the present Capital of the National Government of Mexico. Active preparations are made for resisting the march of [illegible] assumed the chief command, and is at the head of an army from 15,000 to 20,000 strong near Queretaro. Gen. Diaz, with an army of about 3,000, is to operate against the French between the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz. The Church party of Mexico dislike Gen. Bazaine, on account of his liberal views. A San Francisco dispatch says: Tasco, 90 miles west from Mexico, garrisoned by French and Mexican troops, was captured by guerrillas Oct. 27, and 300 prisoners taken. This is claimed to be the commencement of a series of movements for harrassing the French outposts.

The report of the City Inspector for the past week shows that during that period 453 deaths occurred in this city, an increase of 109 as compared with the mortality of the corresponding week last year, an increase of 25 over the number last week, and an average increase of 90 for the corresponding week during the last ten years. Of the deceased, 118 were men, 104 women, 117 boys, and 114 girls; 196 were under five years of age, and 21 between 70 and 80 years; 112 were Irish, and 274 natives of the United States. Diseases of the lungs and throat swept away 187 persons; of the brain and nerves, 74; of the stomach and bowels, 65. Twenty-four deaths occasioned by violence are reported—one was a victim of the July riot, and one was murdered.

The City Convention of the Tammany Hall democracy met on Saturday, and nominated F. I. A. Boole, the present City Inspector, as their candidate for Mayor. Mr. Boole lacked but one vote of a unanimous nomination—one of the delegates from the Eighteenth Ward voted for Mr. C. Godfrey Gunther. The Mozart Hall General Committee also met on the same day, and upon being notified of the action of the Tammany Convention, unanimously ratified the nomination.

A Cincinnati dispatch says the semi-official publication of the causes of the removal of General Rosecrans has revived the discussion of the whole question. Bitterness will be added to the controversy by Gen. Thomas's official report of the battle of Chickamauga, if it is made public. It is stated that one sentence reads as follows:

"I should have defeated the enemy on Sunday afternoon, had it not been that my ammunition train was ordered to Chattanooga by a person of higher authority than myself."

Two Radical Emancipationists were elected on the 13th to the United States Senate by the Missouri Legislature. The balloting was as follows: *First ballot*—Brown, Radical, 69; Phelps, Dem., 30; Brodhead, Conservative, 39; no choice. *Second ballot*—Brown, 74; Brodhead, 66; scattering, 2. B. Gratz Brown, Radical, elected for the short term. *Third ballot*—Henderson, Radical, 82; Phelps, Dem., 42; scattering, 12. John B. Henderson, Radical, elected for the long term.

On Monday afternoon, at about 5 o'clock, the train from Albany to New-York, on the Hudson River Railroad, ran off the track about 24 miles below Albany. The engine and tender and one passenger car were thrown into the river by the derangement of a switch. Two passengers were slightly injured, but no lives were lost. The passengers in the train did not arrive in this city until 4½ o'clock in the morning.

We owe an apology to a great many out-of-town newspapers for the brevity of our Summary of News for the past week or two. The gentleman in charge of this particular department has been very busy with election returns, and hence the absence in the country papers of many columns of carefully arranged items which would otherwise have delighted and instructed their readers.

The following is the result of the election held recently in the Territory of New-Mexico for a Delegate to Congress: Colonel Francisco Perea, 7,231; Senor Gallegos, 6,425. This is considered a great Union victory. Col. Perea is a brave, good and respected citizen and soldier. Gallegos was formerly a Catholic priest and was expelled from that church for immorality.

Chauncey M. Abbott, State Senator of New-York, died at his residence at Niles, Cayuga County, on the 17th instant. Mr. Abbott was a native of Niles, and was born in 1822. He was elected to the Assembly in 1857. He was reëlected, and was a leading member of the House of 1859. In 1861 he was chosen to the Senate.

By the arrival of the steamer Champion from Aspinwall at this port, we have later news from Central and South America. The Presidential election in the United States of Colombia has resulted in favor of Murillo. The opinion was gaining ground that Mosquera would resort to force to retain the Presidency. A war between Mosquera and the President of Ecuador was regarded as imminent.

Advices from Curacoa to Oct. 22 state that the Venezuelan fleet, belonging to the old Government party, came into Curacoa on the 17th, and surrendered themselves to Gen. Bruswal, the commander of the Federal fleet. The fleet consisted of six sailing vessels. One steamer, and a number of small sailing craft, with a large number of wounded men and refugees, arrived a few days previous. Venezuela is now in the hands of the Federals or insurgents.

A dispatch from St. Paul states that Capt. Fish's expedition, which left last Summer to ascertain the best northern route to the Gold Diggings, has been heard from as late as the first of October. They were digging gold at Grasshopper Creek, Idaho Territory, getting half a million per week. They say the diggings are the richest ever opened.

We have dates from Havana to Nov. 14, but the news is of no great importance. From Santo Domingo we learn of a skirmish between the Spanish troops and the insurgents near San Cristobal, in which the former claim to have been victorious.

The President has recognized J. H. Gossler, jr., Consul of Prussia at Boston; Juan y Pico Villanueva, Consul of Spain at New-York; and Carl Meising, Consul of the Principality of Schaumburg-Lippe for the United States, to reside at Philadelphia.

A great Union meeting was held at Wilmington on Thursday. Daniel S. Dickinson, Governor Curtin, James M. Scovell and others made addresses. The Union men are confident of electing Smithers to Congress by a large majority.

The marriage of Senator Sprague and Miss Kate Chase took place at Washington on the 12th. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Clark of Rhode Island. The reception was largely attended by military and civil celebrities.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday passed resolutions of condolence with one of their number who had lost a member of his family, and resolved to attend the funeral in a body. Some riot bills were brought up but not passed.

It is stated that the Hon. James Guthrie, Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, will be elected United States Senator from Kentucky, to succeed L. W. Powell, the present incumbent. The election occurs this Winter.

The propeller Racine, with a cargo of merchandise, struck a reef on Forty-mile Point, in Lake Huron, on the night of the 12th. The vessel and cargo will probably be a total loss.

About 70 of the Coal Region Rioters in Pennsylvania have been arrested and sent to Reading for trial. The 10th Regiment of New-Jersey is now keeping order among the miners.

The Hon. G. W. Lane, U. S. Judge from Alabama, and a refugee from that State on account of his Union principles, died at Louisville on the 12th, of congestion of the lungs.

The Supervisors of Kings County have voted to make a loan of $250,000 at 7 per cent interest, to assist in the raising of men under the new call for troops.

We learn from Detroit that the screw steamer Water Witch is supposed to have foundered during the late gale in Saginaw Bay, and that all on board were lost.

Marshal Forey left this port on the 13th inst., in the French gunboat Panama. Complimentary salutes were fired by several war vessels in the harbor.

Gov. Andrew on Wednesday prorogued the Massachusetts Legislature. The only business of the Session was the passage of the Enlistment Bounty [illegible] Bank since its organization in 1839, died at his residence in Burlington, N. J., on Monday.

Richard Busteed of New-York has been appointed United States Judge for the Northern and Southern Districts of Alabama.

Two mills of the Oriental Powder Company, at Gorham, Me., blew up on Saturday afternoon. One man was killed.

From St. Thomas.

The *Sanct Thomas Tidende* of Oct. 21 publishes a declaration of prominent German firms of that island, indignantly disclaiming any knowledge of a letter, published with their names appended to it, and denouncing emancipation in St. Thomas as an entire failure.

The letter referred to had originally appeared in the *Globus*, a geographical paper, published by Dr. Andree in Hildburghausen, one of the very few German publications which are advocating the cause of the slaveholders. The letter reiterates the usual charges against the freedmen of the West Indies; that they refuse to work; that their morality is much worse than while they were slaves; that love of children is not known among them, and it draws from these charges the inference that such a race, in the full enjoyment of liberty, can never do anything to keep a country in a flourishing condition and in cultivation. "The stoppage of all cultivation and all progress, the desolation of [illegible] richest parts of God's creation," it asserts, "are the positive consequences, if this black race obtains the right to do as it pleases." The merchants, whose names had been appended to this document, unanimously declare that "their names have been shamefully abused by placing them under a print of such character."

The letter, together with the comments upon it by the *Globus*, had been reproduced in *The Democrat* of Philadelphia, and other German Democratic papers of this country, and a translation of it appeared in *The Philadelphia Age*, from which it has been extensively copied by our Democratic cotemporaries. The declaration of the German merchants of St. Thomas shows the author of this slanderous document to be a forger of signatures. May we then not hope that *The Democrat* and *Age* of Philadelphia, and other papers which have admitted this forgery, will also give room to the disclaimer.

An Appeal.

PAINFUL AND TRUE.

Urgent requisitions come from the suffering hospitals to the Women's Central Relief Association, No. 10 Cooper Union, and cannot be met. We have nothing to send. Oh, friends throughout the land, send to us as before. Give us from your stores. Give us renewed exertion. During the first two years of the war, at this festive season with Thanksgiving and Christmas approaching, luxuries of all kinds were poured out upon soldiers in the field as well as in the hospitals. Now, when through their victories we have mastered so much, we at home must not flag. We beg every sewing circle, every Soldiers' Aid Society to start at once.

Mrs. Dr. Marsh writes from Beaufort, Nov. 11, "Plead with the women at home not to relax their exertions for the comfort of these poor brave men, who can have no hope of enjoying home comforts excepting a thousand miles away. I did not appreciate the hardships of a soldier's life while in the enjoyment of my own fireside."

We ask every clergyman from the pulpit to proclaim this need of immediate help, and to promote the quick action of their congregations in contributions and in their sewing circles. It is an overwhelming call for quilts, blankets, sheets, bed and pillow sacks, woolen shirts, drawers, and socks, dried fruits, jelly and pickles. We beg all our churches, both in town and country, to give a Thanksgiving Contribution to our distressed soldiers. We plead this cause in the name of Him to whom every knee should bow, and to whom we reverently look for spiritual support in this solemn hour.

10 COOPER UNION.

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The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 18, 1863.

THE NEW HOUSE.

The XXXVIIIth Congress will convene in the Capitol at Washington on Monday, Dec. 7—three weeks hence. Emerson Etheridge, Clerk of the last House, (a Conditional Unionist,) will call it to order and preside by sufferance until a Speaker is elected, as we trust one will be on the first ballot. The Members were elected as follows:

By friends of the National Administration:
Dist. CONNECTICUT—3.
1. Henry C. Deming.
3. Augustus Brandagee.
4. John H. Hubbard.
CALIFORNIA—3.
Samuel Cole, (at large,)
Thomas B. Shannon, "
Thomas Higby. "
ILLINOIS—5.
1.*Isaac N. Arnold.
2. John F. Farnsworth.
3.*Elihu B. Washburne.
5.*Owen Lovejoy.
6. Jesse O. Norton.
INDIANA—4.
5.*George W. Julian.
6. Ebenezer Dumont.
8. Godlove S. Orth.
9.*Schuyler Colfax.
IOWA—6.
1.*James F. Wilson.
2. Hiram Price.
3. William B. Allison.
4. James B. Grinnell.
5. John A. Kasson.
6. A. W. Hubbard.
KANSAS—1.
1. A. Carter Wilder.
MAINE—4.
2. Sidney Perham.
3. James G. Blaine.
4.*John H. Rice.
5.*Frederick A. Pike.
MASSACHUSETTS—10.
1.*Thomas D. Eliot.
2. Oakes Ames.
3.*Alexander H. Rice.
4.*Samuel Hooper.
5.*John B. Alley.
6.*Daniel W. Gooch.
7. George S. Boutwell.
8. John D. Baldwin.
9. William B. Washburne.
10.*Henry L. Dawes.
MARYLAND—2.
1. John A. J. Cresswell.
3. Henry Winter Davis.
MICHIGAN—5.
1.*Fernando C. Beaman.
2. Charles Upson.
3. John W. Longyear.
4.*Francis W. Kellogg.
5.*John F. Driggs.
MINNESOTA—2.
1.*William Windom.
2. Ignatius Donnelly.
MISSOURI—4.
2. Henry T. Blow.
4. S. H. Boyd.
5. James W. McClurg.
7. Ben. W. Loan.
NEW-HAMPSHIRE—2.
2.*Edward H. Rollins.
3. James W. Patterson.
NEW-JERSEY—1.
1. John F. Starr.
NEW-YORK—14.
16. Orlando Kellogg.
17. Calvin T. Hulburd.
18. James M. Marvin.
19. Samuel F. Miller.
20.*Ambrose W. Clark.
22. Dewitt C. Littlejohn.
23. Thomas T. Davis.
24.*Theodore M. Pomeroy.
25. Daniel Morris.
26. Giles W. Hotchkiss.
27.*R. B. Van Valkenburg.
28. Freeman Clarke.
29.*Augustus Frank.
31.*Reuben E. Fenton.
OHIO—5.
3.*Robert C. Schenck.
10. James M. Ashley.
11. Ephraim R. Eckley.
18. Rufus P. Spaulding.
19. John A. Garfield.
OREGON—1.
1. John R. McBride.
PENNSYLVANIA—12.
1. Charles O'Neil.
2. Leonard Myers.
4.*William D. Kelley.
5. M. Russell Thayer.
7. John M. Broomall.
9.*Thaddeus Stevens.
13. Henry M. Tracy.
18.*James T. Hale.
19. Glenni W. Scofield.
20. Amos Myers.
22.*James K. Moorhead.
23. Thomas Williams.
RHODE ISLAND—2.
1. Thomas A. Jenckes.
2. Nathan F. Dixon.
VERMONT—3.
1. Fred'k E. Woodbridge.
2.*Just'n S. Morrill.
3.*Portus Baxter.
WISCONSIN—3.
2. Ithamar C. Sloan.
3. Andrew Cobb.
6. Walter D. McIndoe.
Total Adm., 92.

By the Opposition:
Dist. CONNECTICUT—1.
2.*James E. English.
ILLINOIS—9.
John C. Allen (at large).
4. Charles M. Harris.
7. John R. Eden.
8. John T. Stuart.
9. Lewis W. Ross.
10.*Anthony L. Knapp.
11.*James C. Robinson.
12. William R. Morrison.
13.*William J. Allen.
INDIANA—7.
1.*John Law.
2.*James A. Cravens.
3. H. W. Harrington.
4.*William S. Holman.
7.*Daniel W. Voorhees.
10. Joseph K. Edgerton.
11. James F. McDowell.
MAINE—1.
1. Lorenzo D. M. Sweat.
MARYLAND—1.
5. Benjamin G. Harris.
MICHIGAN—1.
6. Augustus C. Baldwin.
MISSOURI—4.
3. John G. Scott.
6. Austin A. King.
8. William A. Hall.
NEW-HAMPSHIRE—1.
1. Daniel Marcy.
NEW-JERSEY—4.
2. George Middleton.
3.*William G. Steele.
4. Andrew J. Rogers.
5.*Nehemiah Perry.
NEW-YORK—17.
1. Henry G. Stebbins.
2. Martin Kalbfleisch.
3.*Moses F. Odell.
4.*Benjamin Wood.
5. Fernando Wood.
6.*Elijah Ward.
7. John W. Chanler.
8. James Brooks.
9. Anson Herrick.
10. William Radford.
11. Charles H. Winfield.
12. Homer A. Nelson.
13.*John B. Steele.
14. John V. L. Pruyn.
15. John A. Griswold.
21. Francis Kernan.
30. John Ganson.
OHIO—14.
1.*George H. Pendleton.
2. Alexander Long.
4. J. F. McKinney.
5. Francis C. LeBlond.
6.*Chilton A. White.
7.*Samuel S. Cox.
8. William Johnson.
9.*Warren P. Noble.
11. Wells A. Hutchins.
12. William E. Finck.
13. John O'Neill.
14. George Bliss.
15. James R. Morris.
16. Joseph W. White.
PENNSYLVANIA—12.
1. Samuel J. Randall.
6.*John D. Stiles.
8.*Syd'n'm E. Ancona.
10. Myer Strouse.
11.*Philip Johnson.
12. Charles Dennison.
14. William H. Miller.
15.*Joseph Bailey.
16. Alex. H. Coffroth.
17. Archibald McAllister.
21. John L. Dawson.
24.*Jesse Lazear.
WISCONSIN—3.
1. James S. Brown.
4. Charles A. Eldridge.
5. Ezra Wheeler.
Total—Democrats, 74.

Border-State men:
KENTUCKY—9.
1. Lucien Anderson.
2.*George H. Yeaman.
3.*Henry Grider.
4.*Aaron Harding.
5.*Robert Mallory.
6. Green Clay Smith.
7. Brutus J. Clay.
8. William H. Randall.
9.*William H. Wadsworth.
MARYLAND—2.
2.*Edwin H. Webster.
4.*Francis Thomas.
MISSOURI—2.
1.*Francis P. Blair, jr.
9.*James S. Rollins.
VIRGINIA—3.
1. L. H. Chandler.
2.*Joseph Segar.
3. B. M. Kitchen.
Total Border-State, 16.

Dem. and Border-State combined, 90.

* Members of the last House.

Of the members set down above as "Border-State" in their politics, we know that several, and believe that a majority, will give an independent but cordial support to the Administration—not, perhaps, on every measure, but generally, and with sincere good will. Messrs. Webster and Thomas of Maryland were nominated and elected by the Unconditional Union party; not opposed, indeed, by the Copperheads, because opposition was hopeless; but the voters who elected them gave at the same time large majorities for the Emancipation candidate for the only State office filled at this election. Mr. Thomas was expressly and unanimously instructed by the Convention that nominated him to participate in the Administration caucus for officers of the House and support its candidates. We do not doubt that he will do so; yet we place him and Mr. Webster in the Border-State column because of their votes against Emancipation in the late House. Messrs. Winter Davis and Cresswell, being elected expressly as Emancipationists and anti-Copperheads, we class them accordingly. The three Members from West Virginia, we do not doubt, will take part in the Administration caucus and act accordingly throughout; so, we are told, will the three from *old* Virginia. As to the Kentucky Members (one of whom, Lucien Anderson, is now a prisoner of the Rebels), we are sure that three or four of them would do likewise if permitted to act according to their own inclinations and convictions of duty; yet the Pro-Slavery oligarchy engineered by Guthrie, Prentice & Co. may dragoon them into a virtual if not open complicity with the Copperheads. This oligarchy would have beaten them if it could; failing in this, it now expects to overcome, ensnare, and use them. We trust it will be baffled in this game, but would not encourage undue confidence. The fact that Green Clay Smith canvassed large portions of our State last month in support of the Union State ticket sufficiently indicates his personal inclinations.

The report that Gen. Frank P. Blair, jr., aspires to the Speakership seems no longer true, if it ever was. Gen. Blair's seat is contested by his Emancipation competitor, which of itself should be conclusive on this head. We have heard that the "Peace Democrats" will support none other than a Peace Democrat for Speaker, and that they expect to concentrate their strength on George H. Pendleton of Ohio. Of course, they cannot expect to elect him.

The only candidates now seriously supported with a view to their election are SCHUYLER COLFAX of Indiana and ELIHU B. WASHBURNE of Illinois—both earnest and thorough supporters of the War and the Emancipation policy. Mr. Washburne has been longest in the service—is, in fact, the father of the House—and has been a zealous and indefatigable champion of Righteousness and Freedom. Mr. Colfax was first chosen in 1854, so that he now enters upon his fifth term. He is the first candidate for Speaker of the House within our remembrance who was not educated a lawyer—certainly the first Editor ever supported for that position. His friends commend him as superior to Mr. Washburne, not in integrity nor in ability, but in that imperturbable suavity of temper so essential to the due control and government of that most tempestuous and volcanic assemblage, the House of Representatives in times of high political excitement. It is the general expectation of those Members of the late House whom we have recently met that Mr. Colfax will be the next Speaker.

For Clerk, Mr. Etheridge is understood to be again a candidate—we do not know on what platform. Mr. Samuel L. Casey, late Member from Kentucky, has been proposed, but we understand that he declines. There are one or two Northern candidates—we know not with what prospects of success. If the Unconditional Unionists of Tennessee, or Louisiana, or Missouri, were to present some such candidate (and *but* one) as Horace Maynard, or Thomas J. Durant, or C. D. Drake, we think he would stand a good chance of election.

DAYLIGHT IN MISSOURI!

B. GRATZ BROWN of St. Louis was on Friday chosen U. S. Senator from Missouri by the Legislature now sitting at Jefferson City, by a majority of *seven* over all others. He is the most uncompromising Radical in the State; was the Editor of *The Missouri Democrat* throughout the eventful years 1850–57; was one of the first hundred Emancipationists in the State; and, if we do not mistake, made the first straight-out Anti-Slavery speech ever made in a Missouri Legislature. He was for Van Buren in '48, for Fremont in '56, for Lincoln in '60, and was the Republican candidate for Clerk of the House in 1857. He was unflinchingly supported for Senator by the Radicals in the present Legislature throughout the long and fruitless struggle of last Winter, but his election was prevented by a preponderance of "Claybank" and "Copperhead" votes. We then thought the Radicals unwise in so obstinately adhering to him, believing they might have succeeded by dropping him and presenting some one of like principles but personally less obnoxious to the "Claybanks." They seem, however, to have very well understood their own business. His election now is an omen of good for the future.

—Again we call the attention of thoughtful men to the current phases of "Border-State" politics, and ask that they be deeply considered. If we open a hundred "Conservative" journals in succession, we shall find at least ninety of them asserting or assuming that the revolted States are to be reconciled to the Union by new concessions, new guaranties, to Slavery. But those States themselves emphatically repel this assumption. Every man in Delaware, in Maryland, in Tennessee, in Missouri, who is heartily and thoroughly anti-Rebel is also anti-Slavery, and nearly every one is for Immediate, not Gradual, Emancipation. They were not Republicans; not one in twenty of them voted for Lincoln; they make no special pretensions to philanthropy; but they mean to live and die in the Union, and they do not choose to have their throats cut by Rebels; so they desire that Slavery should die, knowing by practical experience, by personal observation, that Slavery and the Rebellion are but two phases of the same thing—two names for one reality.

We ask the "Conservative" journals and politicians to scan these facts and tell us what they mean. If it were Delaware or Maryland that had presented such results as those now exhibited in Missouri, they would doubtless say that the Government had interfered with the freedom of elections, and had forced the results it sought, through the arbitrary intervention of its Military satraps. But in Missouri the influence of the Government and its Military authorities was exerted on the "Conservative" side. Gen. Schofield, the Military Commandant, with most of his subordinate Post Commandants, favored that side, yet three-fourths of the Missouri Volunteers voted the "Radical" ticket. Their officers doubtless controlled a few votes; but the great majority voted as American freemen. The State Government was entirely and ardently "Conservative;" while the influence of the Missouri member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, with that of all the Blairs, pulled the same way; yet Missouri proclaims herself "Radical" by her popular vote. She did so last year; but it was then said that Government influence had controlled her: now that she goes the same way *against* "Government influence," what is to be said? Why not be candid for once, and own that, since Slavery and the Rebellion are seen to be synonymous, the determined Unionists of the Slave States recognize and act upon the truth that their patriotism and their regard for their own safety alike impel them to demand immediate and general Emancipation?

Both branches of the Maryland Legislature have a clear majority in favor of calling a Convention to make Maryland a Free State. The following is a classification of the members of the Senate and House of Delegates, according to their understood opinions on the great questions of the day:

	Senate.	House.
Union and Emancipation	10	47
Union pledged to Convention	2	5
Union unpledged	6	4
Democrats and Slavery	3	18
Total	21	74

It will be seen by the above that in the Senate 12 members out of 21, and in the House 52 out of 74, are pledged to vote for a Convention. It is expected that most of the Union members who are not pledged to a Convention will likewise vote for it.

PENNSYLVANIA JUDGES AND THE CONSCRIPTION ACT.

Three of the five Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania have just decided the "Conscription Act" unconstitutional. One of the three is Lowrie, whom the people, at the recent election, on an appeal to them for leave to occupy his seat during another term, repudiated by a large majority. Another is Woodward, whose aspirations to the Gubernatorial chair have been stifled under a mountain of popular reprobation. As they had no jurisdiction of the case—it having arisen under a Federal and not a State law—their written opinions, filling many columns of the Philadelphia journals, may be treated as the mere political pronunciamientos of defeated demagogues, the harmless hisses of condemned Copperheads.

The leading opinion is by the retiring Lowrie. He seems to have done his best to convince the few leading Republicans, mostly lawyers, who bestowed their votes upon him, that, in confiding in him as a patriotic jurist and a loyal citizen, they had mistaken their man. His opinion rests mainly on the assertion that the act in question is an attempt to abolish the militia system of the States by employing the powers vested in Congress to "raise and support armies," in a mode not warranted by the Constitution. It is practically a plea for that species of "State Rights" that plotted resistance to Federal authority in New-England during the War of 1812–15, that passed the Nullifying Ordinance of South Carolina in 1832, and finally culminated in Secession and Rebellion through all the Slaveholding States in 1861.

The powers are clearly conferred by the Constitution upon the General Government; *First*, to raise and support armies; *Second*, to provide for calling forth, organizing, arming, disciplining and governing the militia, in order to execute the laws of the Union and suppress insurrections. Running parallel with these is the authority to make all laws that may be necessary for carrying into execution these two powers. Now, whoever has read the recent act of Congress will see that it is based upon both these grants of power, drawing its vitality partly from the authority to raise and support armies, and partly from the authority to organize, arm and govern the militia—the end aimed at being to execute the laws of the Union and suppress the pending insurrection.

But, if the Constitution had not, in express terms, conferred this authority upon the General Government, it would still inhere in the essential elements of its existence. For, if the Federal Union, when assailed by such a Rebellion as that which now strikes at its life, had not the power, without express authority in writing from its founders, to arm its citizens to suppress it, then would it be more pitiable than the tavern-keeper who dared not hand over to the police a drunken lodger that made night hideous with his howlings.

It will be noted that the decision of these three judges is not aimed specially at the details of the act, but declares in substance that any similar law for enrolling and calling out the national forces for crushing the Rebellion, would be unconstitutional. [illegible] tion of the Government downward, laws have always been found on the statute-book based upon precisely the same principle as this so-called "Conscription Act." That is to say, laws for enrolling the national forces, and compelling men to perform military duty and go to the battle-field when called, or suffer the consequences in the shape of fine and imprisonment. And, during the last war with England, James Monroe, then Secretary of War, acting under the sanction of President Madison, who, more than any one man, was the author of the Constitution, framed and presented to Congress for its adoption an act having all the conscription features of the present law in respect to the enrollment, the drawing of names, and the like. This act was supported by all the Democrats of that day, its chief champion in the Senate being Giles of Virginia, and in the House, Calhoun of South Carolina. It underwent a thorough discussion, passed each branch of Congress by a large majority, but failed to be enacted because of differences between the two Houses respecting amendments, and more especially because the near approach of peace rendered it unnecessary to pass the bill to consummation.

The opinion of Judge Woodward is even a worse partisan harangue, and evinces a more settled hostility to the filling up of our armies, than that of Judge Lowrie. It is the production of a demagogue, whose cool head is among the mountains of Pennsylvania, but whose gangrened heart is below the Potomac and the Tennessee. In what a plight does this place Gen. McClellan, whose confidant and friend in the recent gubernatorial canvass was this same George W. Woodward. The General, in his notorious letter, written in his support, said that he had had a full conversation with the Judge, and that their opinions entirely agreed upon all points relating to the War for the suppression of the Rebellion. Gen. McClellan wrote during the canvass; Judge Woodward responded after the election. The production of each is before the people—and they will ponder them well.

But we waste words upon these mis-called judicial decisions. In the recent elections in the loyal States, the patriotic masses have recorded their condemnation of all such attempts to give "aid and comfort" to traitors, by majorities that have no parallel in our history.

It is known that certain Pro-Slavery and semi-Secession citizens of New-Orleans, acting under an organization called the "Louisiana State Executive Committee," proposed to hold an election on the 2d inst., in some portions of that State, to choose Members of Congress, State officers, and representatives to a Legislature, pledged to restore the old order of things and to reëstablish Negro Slavery in all its ancient vigor. Proclamations were issued, nominations made, and sundry incipient steps taken to effect the object of the conspirators. There were fears among loyal citizens that this attempt at counter-revolution might involve serious consequences. But, lo! on the eve of the eventful day, the sober second thought of this "State Executive Committee" led to calmer reflection. Reflection begot discretion. Discretion provoked consideration, and consideration invoked reconsideration, and thereupon (so we learn from the last arrival from New-Orleans) the Committee adjourned their election *sine die*. And so, Federal authority still bears sway in the Crescent City and the adjacent parishes.

THE BORDER STATES.

The position of these States in the War and their influence on it will form one of the most affluent subjects for the historian who writes of the Rebellion. He will record the fact that, while every one of them, except Delaware, was at the beginning practically a part of the Rebel Confederacy (yet not one of them thus by fair election of the inhabitants), before the close of the war they all returned to the Union and joined in crushing the Rebellion. The "neutrality" they professed to assume was only a cloak over secession purposes, and was never a position taken by the people in the sense in which it was put forth as the attitude of the States. And there was a show of excuse for the people, if none for the leaders. Connected as they were with the South by ties of neighborhood, community of blood and interest, and having the bond of a common possession of Slavery, the hesitation of the Border States was natural, though mistaken. Reluctance to take up arms against those they considered peculiarly their brethren—doubt as to the right, and stronger doubt as to the success, of a coercive policy—fear lest they should be the victims of the fury of both sections—all had their influence. Hence they temporized, and hoped to move the war either Northward or Southward, but failed in both. The out-and-out stand of loyalty which, if taken at the start, would have saved them, was not taken, and they have paid very dearly for it. Where Slavery was mildest and least firmly rooted, where the Union was most valued of the whole South, where Secession found least favor, and at the greatest distance from the birth-place of the Rebellion, just there it was mysteriously decreed that the war should be waged. The interior of South Carolina, and of some of the Gulf States has been as free from the presence of war as this State has; while the Border States, comparatively innocent, have been the battle-ground. The policy they adopted brought on them the very fate they tried to avert; the war has swept over them like fire; but it has been their deliverance after all, for it has burnt out the compromising, shuffling, timid Union sentiment, which preferred the Union, but not above all other things, and has brought out instead the brightest and most genuine loyalty. At first, the Border States were a positive barrier to the prosecution of the war; they would not help, and they did hinder. They did not wish our armies to come upon their soil; their politicians must be consulted, their wishes and prejudices allowed full weight; and for a time no measure connected with the war could be proposed without a deal of doubt here and there as to what the Border States would think of it. They were our military Mrs. Grundy. This was especially true in respect to the Emancipation Proclamation. The most strenuous arguments were put forth that it would alienate forever the Border States, and add them at once to the Rebellion; but it was issued, and did not result so. Those States came between the two fires which they had dreaded; but as the War went on Union men were taught the meaning of the Rebellion, and now it is the most wonderful of all fruits of the War, that those very States are not only heartily for the War, but also heartily for the Proclamation. They are fierce against Slavery, recognizing it as the cause of the War, and are fast coming to the point of exterminating it root and branch, without waiting for the Proclamation to operate, and without troubling themselves about compensation, if only they may thrust away their curse. And hereafter, whatever becomes of the institution further South, the banks of the Ohio, so far as the Border States are concerned, will have been brought down to the line of the Missouri Compromise. Missouri has taken one step by her Emancipation ordinance, temporizing though it was; Delaware will probably avail herself of compensated emancipation for her eighteen hundred slaves, worth less than a million and a half of dollars; West Virginia is hostile to the perpetuation of Slavery; Maryland has lately declared for emancipation; and Kentucky is moving in the same direction. Yet in the four States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, there were, in 1860, 429,303 slaves, worth not far from $430,000,000, or nearly one-third the total wealth of those States.

With Slavery removed, there are no States in the Union, at least of those east of the Rocky Mountains, which have promise of a more brilliant future. The tide of emigration which has been setting westward will be diverted to the South, attracted by a milder climate and a soil almost equally fertile. Let us take the two States of Kentucky and Ohio for the purpose of making a few comparisons. In 1860, Kentucky, with an area of 37,680 square miles, had 7,644,217 acres of improved land in farms; 11,519,059 unimproved. Ohio, with an area of 39,964 square miles, had 12,665,587 acres improved; 8,075,551 unimproved. The valuation of these lands was, in Kentucky, $291,496,955; and in Ohio, $666,564,171. And the value of the live stock upon them was, in Kentucky, $61,868,237; and in Ohio, $80,433,780. Value of orchard products in Kentucky, $604,851; in Ohio, $1,858,673. Value of animals slaughtered, in Kentucky, $11,640,670; in Ohio, $14,293,972. Total number of live stock of all sorts, Kentucky, 509,079; Ohio, 793,016. In the year ending with June, 1860, Kentucky produced flour and meal to the amount of $5,034,745; Ohio, $27,129,405. Among wheat-growing States, Kentucky is tenth, Ohio fourth; in corn, Kentucky fifth, Ohio third; in live stock, Kentucky fifth, Ohio second; in wool, Kentucky tenth, Ohio first. The valuation of the State of Kentucky was, $528,212,693; of Ohio, $1,193,838,422. Kentucky had a population of 1,155,684, having 30.67 to the square mile, a greater density than any other Southern State except Maryland, which had 73.25; Ohio had 2,339,502, being 58.64 to the mile. In the last decade, Kentucky increased in population 173,279, an increase of 17.64 per cent; Ohio, 1,359,182, an increase of 18.44 per cent.

If we take Missouri instead of Kentucky, we find that, with an area of 67,380 square miles—being two-thirds as large again as Ohio—she had but half Ohio's population, namely, 1,182,012. Her density is but 17.54, against 58.54 in Ohio. Missouri had 13,737,938 acres of unimproved land; Ohio, 8,075,551. Of improved lands, Missouri had 6,246,871; Ohio, 12,665,587. Value of farms in Missouri, $230,632,126; in Ohio, $666,564,171. The total valuation of Missouri is $501,214,398; of Ohio, $1,193,898,422. And, in nearly every particular in respect to which we have compared Ohio and Kentucky, Missouri makes a poorer show than even Kentucky, which falls far below Ohio.

These figures make the most effective argument against Slavery. They show that, while it is profitable to the individual, it is utterly ruinous to the State; that as an economic system, it is the worst that could be devised; that the annual loss to the country and to the world by the employment of Slave labor, in the Border States alone, is to be reckoned by hundreds of millions; and that nothing but Slavery has kept these States thus behind. In natural modes of intercommunication, Kentucky is better off than Ohio, making up by river what she lacks by lake. For her magnificent network of railways, Ohio is indebted to nothing but her own enterprise; Kentucky might have them, and her climate is milder, and her soil equally good. Missouri has river communication in an unparalleled degree, and her mineral resources have been only slightly drawn upon; moreover, she is the natural western highway of the nations, and the Pacific Railway will very surely cut across her soil. The comparison of the density of population of the Free and the Slave States speaks volumes. Thus Kentucky, the most dense of all the Southern States except Maryland, which has one large city, has 30.67 inhabitants to the square mile, and Missouri 17.54, while Massachusetts, whose valuation is $861,547,583—over $300,000,000 in excess of Missouri—has 1,439 inhabitants to the square mile. But Slavery plays with the soil, indolently gathering the crops from the surface, and then looks about for new acres.

No event of the last twenty years has been so great a stimulus to emigration as the present war; the shiftings of population caused by it will not be over for years yet. Adventurous soldiers from all the Eastern and Middle States will be incurably smitten with the charms of the South, and will return and settle there after peace comes; New-England has been for ten years and more sending swarms to people the West, and now the war will prove one of the great convulsions which break up and scatter the population of a country. Slavery is absolutely sure to retire southward, and that very soon; even if the Gulf States cling to it through the present century, the Border States will not—Freedom has marked them for her own. And the tide of Northern emigration waits only for the removal of Slavery; more than that, it will not wait, but will pour down and help in the removal. If we call it yet an unsettled climatic problem whether white labor can be employed successfully in the extreme South, there is no shadow of doubt respecting its adaptability to the Border States. Nor is it necessary to change their staples, for the cotton grown in Illinois can be grown in Kentucky and Tennessee. The future of Missouri is particularly brilliant; she holds out extraordinary inducements to free emigration, and she is destined to be one of the richest and most powerful States of the Union. In ten years, without Slavery, she might regain the value of her slave property several times over. With her mines waiting for the pick, her prairies for the plow, and her rivers for the steamboat's keel, we shall yet see her attain the position from which Slavery has debarred her for thirty years. And what is true of her is true also of the others along the Southern frontier; and, with all the desolation the war has wrought upon the Border States, it will in the end prove their effectual and needed deliverance.

FREE-LABOR PLANTATIONS.

Adjt.-Gen. Thomas has made a favorable report—printed on Thursday—on the operation of his system for the management of abandoned plantations in the Mississippi valley. The report is remarkable for its testimony to the success and improvement of the negroes, not less than for its evidence of economical successes in the experiment of free labor for the cultivation of cotton. There seemed to be faults at the outset in the system and obstacles in the circumstances; both sufficiently discouraging. But the industry and capacity of the negroes have triumphed in spite of both.

"The facts in my possession," says General Thomas, "are sufficient for a judgment on the experiment." Beginning to plant two months later than was seasonable, exposed to hostile interruptions from the Rebels, without adequate military protection, and suffering also from the ravages of the army-worm, by which a quarter of the crop was destroyed, all the lessees of the plantations do nevertheless derive a profit from their estates, and all desire to renew their leases. Singular as it may seem to the conservative mind, some of these lessees were negroes—did actually lease and work for their own benefit plantations on which they formerly were owned and worked—*not* for their own benefit. Some of these extraordinary chattels raised as many as one hundred and fifty bales of cotton "and it is a fact," adds our Adjutant-General, "that the cotton they have raised for themselves, owing to better cultivation, is of a higher grade than that of the white lessees!" Ethnologists are requested to take notice: Africans do possess a certain grade of mental talent which produces even a "better grade" of cotton than Caucasian cultivators attain.

Gen. Thomas is bold to say, further, that "the net proceeds on a crop by a Southerner who has paid his hands wages, will exceed that of a Southerner who has cultivated by slaves." And it has not been deemed necessary to prohibit reading the Bible! "Schools have been established upon the plantations;" yet the net pecuniary proceeds are not reduced. Still more remarkable, "those employed have been of no expense to the Government, but have supported themselves and families!" These idle, thriftless, dissolute, negroes, with no rights which white men are bound to respect, *do*, in some circumstances, support themselves and their families. Eight thousand bales of cotton, giving to the Government some $150,000 of revenue, have been raised. It is a painfully unconstitutional way of filling the Treasury.

In justice to Gen. Thomas, it is to be said that the negroes have been well treated, and have been allowed a fair share of the advantages to which they were justly entitled. We deem the experiment—if it is still to be called such—and still more, the modification and extension of the system, of immense importance, not only to the negroes, but to the States whereof these negroes are henceforth to be citizens, and of which the future prosperity largely depends on their industry and talent.

Thanksgiving.

PROCLAMATION BY HORATIO SEYMOUR, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1863.

In accordance with the custom and laws of this State, I, Horatio Seymour, Governor of the State of New-York, do hereby designate Thursday, the 26th instant, to be a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and I hereby declare the same to be a legal holiday.

In the midst of calamity brought upon our country by the wickedness, folly and crimes of men, we have reason to be thankful to Almighty God for abundant harvests, for exemption from pestilence, and for the preservation of our State from the devastations of war which afflict other sections of our land.

Let us offer fervent prayers that Rebellion may be put down, our Union saved, our liberty preserved, and our Constitution and Government upheld.

As a becoming proof of our thankfulness to God, and as a proper evidence of our gratitude to the army and navy, I urge our citizens to make contributions on that day for the comfort and support of the destitute families of those who have lost their lives or have become disabled in the service of their country.

In the midst of our abundance let us remember charity to those who are in want, and in the hour set apart for social and religious thanksgiving and praise within the limits of our State, let us encourage those who are engaged on distant and dangerous fields of duty by showing sympathy and kindness toward their families which need our aid and support.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the privy seal of the State, at the City of Albany, the 10th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1863.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

By the Governor: DANIEL F. TYLER, Private Secretary.

The Diseases and Infirmities Exempting from the Draft.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 9, 1863.

CIRCULAR No. 100.—Paragraph 85 of the Regulations for the government of the Bureau of the Provost-Marshal-General of the United States, is amended to read as follows:

85. The following diseases and infirmities are those which disqualify for military service, and for which only, drafted men are to be "rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service," viz:

1. Manifest imbecility.

2. Insanity. This includes well-established recent insanity, with liability to a recurrence.

3. Epilepsy. For this disability the statement of the drafted man is insufficient, and the fact must be established by the duly attested affidavit of a physician in good standing, who has attended him in the disease within the six months immediately preceding his examination by the Board.

4. Paralysis, general or of one limb, or chorea; their existence to be adequately determined. Decided atrophy of a limb.

5. Acute or organic diseases of the brain or spinal cord; of the heart or lungs; of the liver or spleen; of the kidneys or bladder, which have so seriously impaired his general health as to leave no doubt of the man's incapacity for military service.

6. Confirmed consumption. Incipient consumption does not exempt.

7. Cancer; aneurism of the large arteries.

8. Inveterate and extensive disease of the skin, such as will necessarily impair his efficiency as a soldier.

9. Decided feebleness of constitution, or deficient size of chest, sufficient in degree to leave no doubt of the man's unfitness for military service.

10. Scrofula, or constitutional syphilis, which has so seriously impaired his general health as to leave no doubt of the man's incapacity for military service.

11. Habitual and confirmed intemperance, or solitary vice, which has so materially enfeebled the constitution as to leave no doubt of the man's incapacity for military service.

12. Chronic rheumatism, unless manifested by positive change of structure, wasting of the affected limb, or puffiness or distortion of the joints, does not exempt. Impaired motion of joints and contraction of the limbs alleged to arise from rheumatism, and in which the nutrition of the limb is not manifestly impaired, are to be proved by examination while in a state of anæsthesia induced by ether only.

13. Pain, whether simulating headache, neuralgia in any of its forms, rheumatism, lumbago, or affections of the muscles, bones, or joints, is a symptom of disease so easily pretended that it is not to be admitted as a cause for exemption unless accompanied with manifest derangement of the general health, wasting of a limb, or other positive sign of disqualifying local disease.

14. Great injuries or diseases of the skull, occasioning impairment of the intellectual faculties, epilepsy, or other manifest nervous or spasmodic symptoms.

15. Total loss of sight; total loss of sight of right eye; cataract of right eye; loss of crystalline lens of right eye.

16. Partial loss of sight of both eyes, vision being so greatly impaired as to leave no doubt of the man's inability to perform military duty. Serious permanent diseases of the eye or eyelids, so manifestly affecting the use of the eyes as to leave no doubt of the man's incapacity for military service. Near-sightedness does not exempt; if found on trial to be so decided as to incapacitate for field service, the man may be transferred to the Invalid Corps.

17. Total loss of nose; deformity of nose so great as seriously to obstruct respiration; ozæna, dependent on caries in progress.

18. Decided deafness. This disability must not be admitted on the mere statement of the drafted man, but must be proved by the existence of positive disease, or by other satisfactory evidence; and it must be so decided as to leave no doubt of the man's unfitness for military service. Chronic purulent otorrhœa.

19. Incurable diseases or deformities of either jaw, such as will necessarily greatly impede mastication or speech. Anchylosis of the lower jaw; caries of the bones of the face, if in progress; cleft palate (bony); extensive loss of substance of the cheeks, or salivary fistula.

20. Dumbness; permanent loss of voice; not to be admitted without clear and satisfactory proof.

21. Total loss of tongue; hypertrophy, atrophy, mutilation, or obstinate chronic ulceration of the tongue, if sufficient in degree to interfere seriously with the use of the organ.

22. Stammering, if excessive and confirmed; to be established by satisfactory evidence under oath.

23. Loss of a sufficient number of teeth to prevent mastication of food. This applies to those cases only where the loss of teeth is so great that, if the man were restricted to solid food, he would soon become incapacitated for military service.

24. Tumors or wounds of the neck, impeding respiration or deglutition; fistula of larynx or trachea; torticollis, if of long standing and well marked.

25. Deformity of the chest, or excessive curvature of the spine, sufficient to prevent the carrying of arms and military equipments; caries of the spine, ribs, or sternum.

26. Abdomen grossly protuberant; excessive obesity.

27. Hernia.

28. Artificial anus; stricture of the rectum; prolapsus ani. Fistula in ano is not a positive disqualification, but may be so, if extensive or complicated with visceral disease.

29. Old and ulcerated internal hemorrhoids, if in degree sufficient to impair the man's efficiency. External hemorrhoids are no cause for exemption.

30. Total loss or nearly total loss of penis; epispadia or hypospadia at the middle or near the root of the penis.

31. Incurable permanent organic stricture of the urethra, in which urine is passed drop by drop, or which is complicated by disease of the bladder; urinary fistula. Recent or spasmodic stricture of the urethra does not exempt.

32. Incontinence of urine, being a disease frequently feigned and of rare occurrence, is not, of itself, a cause for exemption. Stone in the bladder, ascertained by the introduction of the metallic catheter, is a positive disqualification.

33. Loss or complete atrophy of both testicles from any cause; permanent retention of one or both testicles within the inguinal canal; but voluntary retraction does not exempt.

34. Confirmed or malignant sarcocele; hydrocele, if complicated with organic disease of the testicle. Varicocele is not, in itself, disqualifying.

35. Loss of an arm, forearm, hand, thigh, leg or foot.

36. Wounds, muscular or cutaneous contractions from wounds or burns, or tumors, which would prevent marching, or otherwise manifestly incapacitate the man for military service.

37. Fractures, irreducible dislocations or anchylosis of the large joints, or chronic diseases of the joints or bones, that would prevent marching, or otherwise unfit the man for military service.

38. Total loss of a thumb; total loss of the index finger of the right hand. Other permanent defects or deformities of the hands, so decided as to leave no doubt of the man's incapacity for military service.

39. Club feet; total loss of a great toe. Other permanent defects or deformities of the feet, such as will necessarily prevent marching.

40. Varicose veins of inferior extremities, if large and numerous, and accompanied with chronic swellings or ulcerations.

41. Chronic ulcers; extensive, deep, and adherent cicatrices of lower extremities.

Surgeons of Boards of Enrollment in reporting the "statistics of the causes of exemption on account of physical disability," will hereafter, in addition to the alphabetical list of disabilities required by Circular No. 90, from this office, report the number rejected under each paragraph of the above list of disqualifying infirmities.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

M. Nadar's giant balloon came near enough the earth at Erquilines, in Belgium, for the voyagers to ask the Custom-House officer in what Department they were. After giving the information, the Custom-House man shouted to them to come down and be searched, and was really much exercised for fear there might be contraband articles on board. His superiors declared that if they had been on the spot they would have fired on the balloon.

A French Bishop recently alluded to crinoline in his sermon, admonishing his fair hearers that the gates of Paradise were but narrow.

HIRED LABOR ON SOUTHERN PLANTATIONS.

Report by Adjt.-Gen. Thomas of His Observations—Great Success of the Experiment.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1863.

The following report has been received from Adjt.-Gen. Thomas:

NATCHEZ, Miss., Oct. 15, 1863.

SIR: I recently passed a few days at Goodrich's Landing, Louisiana, 60 miles above Vicksburg, one of my purposes being to ascertain the condition of the leased plantations—to what extent the cultivation of cotton had been carried, and especially to know whether the cultivation of plantations could not be carried on as well by hired freedmen as by slaves. The gathering of cotton is now in full operation, and it may be too soon to report the result. But the facts in my possession are sufficient for a judgment on the experiment as now reported. The season had advanced fully two months from the time cotton should have been planted, [illegible] was unavoidable, though the system was put into operation as soon after my coming to this country as was possible. The lessees, therefore, labored under great disadvantages in this respect, for most of them had first to run the furrow to plant the seed, then plant their corn, relying on subsequent time to break up the ground between the furrows of cotton and exterminate the weeds. The necessity of withdrawing the troops from Louisiana to augment the forces operating against Vicksburg kept the line of plantations, some 60 in all, without adequate protection when the Rebels made the attack on Milliken's Bend, where they were signally defeated, and made raids on the plantations, scattering and driving off the negroes and stock. This occurred at the time when it was important to cultivate the crops. Some time elapsed before the hands could be collected and be induced to recommence work. The consequence was, fully one-half of the crops were not worked at all, and in other cases, where some work was done, the weeds and plants had to grow up together, the ill weed overtopping the cotton plant. The army worm attacked all the late cotton, destroying from one-fourth to a third of the crop. Still, under all these disadvantages, not one of the lessees will lose money, but all derive a profit. I know that they are satisfied with the experiment; all desire the re-lease for another year. The negro lessees, of whom there are some 15, will make from four or five bales up to, in one case, 150, and it is a fact that the cotton they have raised for themselves, owing to better cultivation, is of higher grade than that of the white lessees. Some of the negroes have cultivated by themselves and families, while others have employed their fellow-freedmen. The freedmen have all worked for wages according to a scale fixed upon by the Board of Commissioners, and at a higher rate, I understand, than was adopted in the Department of the Gulf. They have been well and more abundantly fed than they were when held in slavery. Schools have been established upon the plantations, and the lessees have felt it a duty by every proper means to elevate this unfortunate race. As a general [illegible], they greatly prefer working with Northern men, whom they regard as their friends, to working with Southerners, even their former owners, and I hazard nothing in saying that the net proceeds on a crop by a Northerner who has paid his hands wages will exceed that of a Southerner who has cultivated by slaves, the number of acres being the same in both cases. Those employed have thus been of no expense to the Government, but have supported themselves and families. They are perfectly contented, and look forward with hope to future elevation of character. The experiments, adopted hastily and from necessity with many misgivings, I now regard a complete success. The number of bales of cotton raised on these plantations will not much, if any, fall short of [illegible] $150,000 of revenue. The lessees will also pay to the Quartermaster's Department, for mules, utensils, &c., furnished or found on the places, some $100,000. The charge in lieu of rent is $2 a bale, making $16,000. The Government share on some few plantations abandoned by the lessees may sell for $150,000. I desire this money, or as much as may be necessary, set aside as a fund necessary to pay the expenses of this year, and of the year commencing January 1, 1864.

It is a significant fact that while transports on the river have been frequently fired into by the Rebels, not a single shot has been fired from that line of the river covered by leased plantations, extending for 75 miles above Vicksburg, which shows the importance to commerce of lining the river with a loyal population.

I have, Sir, the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
L. THOMAS, Adjt.-Gen.
Hon. E. M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

The Security Attained by Recent Military Operations—Deceptions Concerning the Situation—The Question of Obtaining Supplies Settled—Grant Prepared for Flank Movements by the Rebels—The Rebel Fire from Lookout Mountain—The Persecutions of Union Men.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 3, 1863.

The military operations in this department the last week, have settled the question of the tenability of this portion of the Army in Chattanooga. When Rosecrans fell back from Chickamauga, there were grave doubts. When, after a month had elapsed, with nothing having been done to insure supplies, the only route all the while growing worse and becoming next to impassible, Rosecrans was relieved, the question whether the army could remain another five days was graver still. But all doubts of this character have since been cleared up by opening the river to Bridgeport. The question of supplies, which raised far more serious doubts than the nearness or magnitude of Bragg's forces, does not longer exist. Nor is it believed that it lies within the power of the enemy to raise that question again. It was through our own poor generalship that the question was ever raised—a fact which no one who pretends to know anything of the subject will dispute. Meanwhile our fortifications have increased, and nothing more satisfactory could be desired on that head. There is too much said in the papers concerning the situation of armies, so totally foreign from the truth, that one who has an opportunity to detect the deception is left to make a positive assertion, lest it will come to be classed with exploded exaggerations. Policy, no doubt, at times requires not only the withholding of some part of the truth, but coloring to that part to which utterance is given. It was this that represented the position of Rosecrans was all that could be desired, when in fact it was the most precarious; that his route of supplies was secure, when the next day 500 wagons and millions of property were burnt by the enemy; that a high officer of the Government sent here from Washington to make the inspection, pronounced the Commissariat and the Quartermaster's Department as being on a satisfactory basis, when no lieutenant in the service was so ignorant or reckless as to express such an opinion.

Notwithstanding these deceptions then, there is now no longer any occasion for them, if ever there was. The truth may now be safely told. We see our way clear. Nothing but the most monstrous mismanagement can obstruct it. Under present auspices no one here looks for anything of the kind hereafter.

The question of supplies being settled, the only one left is that arising out of the purposes and ability of the enemy. Of the strong necessity on the part of the Rebels to repossess Eastern Tennessee, and to execute the threat of Davis, there can be no sort of doubt. With them it is a graver question of supplies, not only for Bragg's army, but for the whole South. Added to this, is the more purely military aspect so fully compassed by *The Chattanooga Rebel*, now printed at Marietta. The distant reader of the threat of Jeff. Davis, to retake Tennessee and Kentucky, of the urgent appeals from all quarters of the South to Bragg to recommence active operations to this end, and of the boastful promises put forth in Rebel papers, that the threat of Davis will be made good, may well have some anxiety to know the prospect in this particular.

In a general way, I might answer that Grant, who overlooks everything now, is not a man to be outgeneraled, especially when forewarned of the enemy's purpose. But we have a more specific if not a more satisfactory answer on this point in the actual situation of this Army, and its capabilities for the supposed emergency. All hope of flanking Chattanooga on our right has vanished, if it ever existed. It is only on our left, up the river, by effecting a crossing above us, that Bragg can have the slightest hope of making a flank movement. It would not be proper to particularize on this point; but I will say that there is no ground for uneasiness in regard to the watchfulness and preparations of Grant for such a movement. If, as the Rebels virtually confess, their salvation rests in making good the threat of Davis concerning Tennessee and Kentucky—if their hopes hinge on running round, over, or through this Army, and in recovering the Tennessee in considerable force; if these expectations are based on gaining material advantages, or on Bragg's changing his position essentially for the better, then I confess that I am able to see clearer to the end of this whole business than ever before: for there is nothing in present fact or future probability that in the faintest degree justifies such a hope, or lends coloring to such an expectation. This I believe is the present position and prospect.

The Rebels within the last few days have done some firing from Lookout, and yesterday several shells from their guns burst within our lines at a better range than they have previously attained. The Rebels know the distances as well as we do, and the caliber of their guns better perhaps; therefore there can be no harm in admitting that if they choose to send shells to almost any part of Chattanooga they can do so whenever they please. But Chattanooga is no Vicksburg, and the position of Bragg has little resemblance to that of Grant when he besieged Pemberton. Not only have we our broad rear open, but the very worst that can come of the very best that Bragg can do with his guns is a little inconvenience to the dwellers of Chattanooga. In fact, the investment of Chattanooga by Bragg is so imperfect that it has little resemblance to a siege; for it is more difficult for him to hold his present position, which is growing weaker, than it is for us to maintain ours, which is daily growing stronger.

During the several stages of the Rebellion, up to the time when the Union Army occupied Chattanooga and this section of country, two months ago, the Union inhabitants were the objects of persecutions the history of which will constitute one of the darkest pages of the war. I have already referred to the way in which they suffered on account of their faith. In Chattanooga and vicinity they were persecuted in every conceivable way, and some were killed outright. Those that were not, effected their escape at different times and in various ways. Some hid in the mountains, some went into the Union ranks; others kept within our lines, hoping for the good time coming. Since the occupation of this place by our forces many of them have returned to the scene of their homes to find everything destroyed, and nothing left to them but their faith. When Bragg retreated, many, but not all, of the residents went with him into Georgia to swell the tide of consumers, worse than any armed enemy. But a good many remained behind, among them not a few who had been conspicuous in oppressing the Union men. You may imagine the meeting between them and the returning fugitives—the Union men whom they helped to drive away. The tables are turned, and they who had no mercy to show to Union men, are now asking it of those towards whom they were so merciless. But they get precious little. The Provost-Marshal-General has been occupied for the last few days in disposing of all such, the Union men being the witnesses! In most cases the testimony is direct and conclusive. "You pulled down the American flag on such an occasion, and helped to whip a Union man at such a time." "You cursed the Union at such a place and on such a day." "You persecuted Union men from the start" and so the indictments proceeded till the list came to be a lengthy one. It is a day for those Union men who have come back to live, for their revenge is complete. The traitors are warned to leave forthwith for Nashville, or anywhere else but the enemy's lines, and generally, if they have any property, they are informed that a Union agent will take charge of it, and that whenever they can make it appear they have never been enemies to the Government, they can have it or its equivalent.

C. D. B.

Bragg Sends Forty Thousand Men Against Burnside—He is Re-enforced and Ready for the Shock.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 4, 1863.

In my last I said that the only hope the Rebels could have, touching the situation in this quarter, was in the bare possibility of making a flank movement on our left toward Knoxville. I learn that during the last few days three corps of Bragg's army have made a diversion in that direction, under Buckner, Cheatham, and Stuart, with the hope of overcoming Burnside and crossing the river into East Tennessee, in the neighborhood of Loudon, where they arrived some days ago. It was a part of this force, the advance probably, with which our forces engaged at Philadelphia. The expedition numbers about 40,000 men, and Buckner is supposed to be in chief command. Its supplies are all drawn from Georgia, there being nothing in all the [illegible] succeed in crossing the river, the case would even be worse then; for instead of that being a country flowing with milk and honey, it is a land of desolation. What Burnside has not gathered, will not avail much in supporting even a "lone traveler."

Of the desperation that will characterize the efforts which the Rebels will make to regain an entrance into East Tennessee, and possibly Kentucky, there can be no question. Burnside has lately been reënforced, and, though his troops are much scattered, it is believed that he will be able to successfully resist the Rebel advance in that quarter. The season is inauspicious for the undertaking of the Rebels, the river is high, the bridges being gone, pontoons alone will avail. To maintain these, would be next to impossible. In a military point of view to cross into Eastern Tennessee would be to enter a trap where supplies could not reach, and from which there could be no escape.

There is a certain degree of interest attending this movement by Buckner, though I believe no anxiety is felt concerning the result.

There is a certain class of men who do not know when to keep silent and aloof from public observation. When already deep in the mud, they are certain to get themselves deeper in the mire. To this class evidently belongs Major-Gen. Negley, who, for his share in the battle of Chickamauga, was relieved without so much as a doubt in his favor. Since he left this Department, I perceive that he has been suffering himself to be lionized, and in some quarters even to be crowned a hero in that light. Great outrages against the truth ought not to go unnoticed, nor great pretenders go unexposed. The very least that Gen. Rosecrans could do with Negley, for his conduct at Chickamauga, was to relieve him, and the relieved General ought to thank his chief for not embracing in the order the reasons for doing it. On the second day of the battle, Gen. Brennan took up a position in defense of the key front assailed by the Rebels, and withstood for hours these most furious assaults. Negley, whose division was mainly intact, promised to support him; but, instead of doing so, he deliberately marched away, not only with his own troops but with a brigade of Brennan's command that was pressing forward to his support in the most critical moment. With these comparatively fresh troops, and with all others he could gather up, he marched to the rear as far as Rossville while the battle was hottest.

I make this statement not on common rumor, which would be enough, but on the authority of official reports by Gens. Brennan, Wood, and Hooker, and of Col. Cornell, commanding a brigade. Nor have I put the case in as strong light as others are disposed to put it. When called to an account by Gen. Rosecrans, after the battle, all that Negley could offer in extenuation of his conduct was that he was "confused." It does not help him at all that others as well as himself were confused on that day, though it may afford him some satisfaction that some of them have likewise been relieved. The reports of officers who participated in the battle of Chickamauga will throw a flood of light on that affair, and form one of the most interesting chapters of the war. I know those reports will sustain fully all I have said of Negley's conduct. He having gone hence in disgrace, and undertaken to play the lion, it is due to truth that this much should be said.

Gen. Thomas has issued an order dismissing Capt. Robert Clements of the 69th Ohio, and Lt. Henry Barlow of the 79th Ohio, from the service, for inefficiency and non-performance of duty. Other dismissals will soon follow, and the victims will be neither lieutenants nor captains. There is a wide field of this kind which may be cultivated to the great advantage of this Army, which, let me say has, in some respects, a striking resemblance to a rank, uncultivated field run to stubble, but whose soil is nevertheless the very best.

FROM ARKANSAS.

An Inside View of "Dixie."

From Our Special Correspondent.

CLARENDON, Ark., Oct. 21, 1863.

About a month ago, in Memphis, I was asked by a friend of mine—a resident of Arkansas, and a pretty strong "Southern sympathizer," by the way—to go home with him. The invitation was heartily given, but not readily accepted; for, although I was tired of Memphis and several of its miserable boarding-houses, I did not consider it altogether prudent to give any gang of guerrillas in Arkansas a chance to make my acquaintance. So I hesitated, and very frankly told my friend what I was afraid of; but upon his assurance that there was no danger to be apprehended, I decided to accompany him. He further stated that, in case of my capture by any regular or irregular body of Rebels, he would vouch for me as being a good Southern man, and pledged himself to damage somebody before he would permit harm to be done to me in any manner or form.

Upon our arrival at the mouth of White River, we learned that the next convoy for Duvall's Bluff would not leave until the third day. This was not very promising, but I spent the time so profitably that I do not regret the detention. The next morning I went on board the gunboat that guards White River Station, and while conversing with her commander, I heard one of his officers say to him, "There's a signal from the Mississippi side, sir." The captain immediately stepped to the starboard guard, applied his spy-glass to his eye, gave a sharp look to the east bank of the Mississippi, and said to his subordinate, "Send a boat across and bring him over." He then handed the glass to me, and told me to look through it at the party who was apparently so desirous of crossing. I looked long and well and returned the glass with the remark that the object of my scrutiny appeared to be a large-sized man dressed in black. "Yes," said the Captain, "that's the Major; I'll introduce you to him when he comes over." Of course I at once asked what the Major's other name was, but finding the Captain was not disposed to gratify my curiosity just then, I did not repeat the question. In a few minutes "the Major" made his appearance in the after cabin, and he and the Captain greeted each other with much cordiality. I saw in a moment that he was no "country major," such as might have been found a few years ago in every one-horse village in the South and West, and I was equally confident that he had not gained his title either in the Rebel service or in that of the United States Government since the beginning of the Rebellion. I was also quick to make the discovery that he had mingled pretty freely in good society at some period of his life; for his manner, though somewhat brusque, possessed a certain kind of confidence and courtliness suggestive of Presidential levees at Washington and State dinners in Europe. But he was rather a rough-looking man, so far as his apparel was concerned. There was nothing particularly to find fault with in his dress. It was not badly made, nor ragged; neither was it much out of date in regard to style, but it was liberally supplied with Mississippi dust, and numerous particles of blue mud adhered to it as closely as Butler did to New-Orleans. Its wearer was apparently between sixty and sixty-five years of age, of powerful physique, coarse featured, nearly bald, with hands that would probably weigh a pound each, and an eye nearly, if not quite, as bright as that of our well-known eagle bird. He puzzled me considerably, and it may well be imagined I was more than anxious for the promised introduction. My desire was soon gratified; "the Major" shook hands with me in such a friendly way that I felt his squeeze in the points of my fingers for several hours—and then we had a long chat. He spoke of his ineffectual efforts to induce his friends in Mississippi to keep clear of the Rebellion; of his many predictions to them that the sacrifice of their "peculiar institution" would most certainly follow their attempt to destroy the Government; of the ban under which he was placed in consequence of his loyalty; of many little annoyances to which he was subjected by those whom he had previously befriended; and finally of his arrest and transportation to Vicksburg to answer a charge of high treason. On the last topic he was very bitter, and used language too expressive to look well in print. He said that upon his arrival in Vicksburg he demanded the charges against him, and that after considerable delay they were furnished. There were thirteen specifications—one of which intimated that he had said on divers occasions that he would not trust Jeff. Davis further than a blind mule could kick, "or words to that effect." He admitted that he had said so, and offered to substantiate his belief by evidence bearing upon certain events connected with Jeff's political dishonesty in former years; but his proposition was ruled out. In regard to the other specifications, he said he was ready to prove any statement which they charged him with making in reference to the Rebellion, if time were allowed him in which to bring his witnesses. The result of the matter was that he was not brought to any regular trial, but was told, after several days' stay in Vicksburg, that he was at liberty to return to his plantation. He was not slow to avail himself of this permission, but when he returned he made the discovery that a party of rebel troops had helped themselves to large quantities of his corn and bacon during his forced absence. There is no discount on his loyalty. He resides in the lower edge of Cahoma county, Mississippi, about ten miles from the mouth of White River. His errand to the gun-boat was to procure copies of late Northern papers—he not having heard any news, except through Southern sources, for more than a month.

You are probably anxious by this time to learn the Major's name. His name is Andrew Jackson Donelson—for many years Old Hickory's private secretary, Minister to Prussia during the Administration of President Polk, and candidate for Vice-President on the Fillmore ticket in 1856. His family reside in Memphis, but he has remained alone on his Mississippi plantation since the beginning of the rebellion. Upon his departure for home he gave me an invitation to pay him a visit, and I assured him that I would, if possible, give him an early call.

Early the next morning I crossed the river, and started for the Major's plantation on foot. Just after passing the levee, I saw three men sitting on a log by the roadside, each holding his horse by the halter. Knowing they had seen me, I thought it best to appear at ease, so I walked up to them with more confidence than I felt; for if ever I was afraid of guerrillas—and I believe I have been—it was at that moment.

Their appearance, upon close inspection, was not calculated to make me feel entirely satisfied with my position, and if there had been a Conscription Insurance agent at hand, I would have paid him an exorbitant premium without argument. They were dressed in butternut, wore shocking wool hats, and their shoe leather did not show that it had ever been acquainted with a [illegible] parted, one of them was [illegible] go so many miles from the river, "for," said he, "some of Chalmer's men were not far from here day before yesterday, and if they fall in with you they will conscript you, sure."

They had eggs and butter with them, which they were going to take to the gunboat and sell to the officers, or, if possible, make an exchange for coffee. One of them had been a wealthy planter, the other two being of lower standing in the social scale. The planter had escaped conscription because of owning more than 20 negroes; one of his companions was exempt by age, and the other by some physical disability which was not visible to my unpracticed eye. All three claimed to be loyal men. They were greedy for Northern news, and kept me talking pretty lively for at least an hour. The planter asked me what truth there was in the rumor that war had been declared between the United States and France; and when I told him there was no truth about it, I thought he seemed disappointed. After pumping me dry, so far as regarded Northern accounts of late battles, European intelligence, and the probabilities of an insurrection in one or more of the Northern States, the planter and his companions went their way, and I went mine.

In about half an hour's walk I came to a very handsome residence, embellished with the usual number of verandas to be found attached to planters' dwellings throughout the South, and not far from it were cabins sufficient for the accommodation of probably 200 slaves. As the house was not more than an eighth of a mile from the road, I thought best to go to it and inquire of its inmates the nearest way to the place which I was aiming to reach. A rap at the first door brought a very good-looking "yellow girl" in sight—one who, in flush times, would have readily sold for $1,500 on any auction block south of the Ohio River. Her answers to my inquiry were not particularly clear to my mind, and I suppose they were not to her own, for she ended her somewhat profuse remarks by saying, "Missus knows de way right well; she's been dar good many times." Upon her invitation I took a seat in the parlor, and in a few moments the lady of the house entered. I explained my errand in a few words, and she readily gave me the desired information. She was a very lady-like woman in manner, and her conversation showed that she had been well educated. When she learned, as she soon did, that I resided in Memphis she made numerous inquiries in regard to friends whom she had previously known there, and was quite anxious to learn if they had taken the oath. She evinced no desire whatever to be rid of my company, and when, after two hours' conversation, she asked me to stay for dinner, I saw no reason to refuse.

Begging to be excused for a few moments she left the parlor, and when she returned she was accompanied by two handsome young ladies, whom she introduced to me as her daughters. The mother had not as yet said anything to induce me to suppose that she was more violently disloyal than most of the women of the South, but the young ladies were not slow in expressing *their* sentiments. They believed me to be a first class Rebel, and in that presumed character I was favored with their ideas of Yankee meanness to my heart's content. Their father and two brothers were among the first in their locality to join the Rebel service, and the position which they assumed had a strong influence upon men who might otherwise have remained quietly at their homes. One of the sons was killed at Shiloh, the father and remaining son being still in the service, both of them in Bragg's army. The young ladies were decidedly the bitterest Rebels that I ever had anything to do with. They could not speak six consecutive sentences in regard to the Rebellion without becoming excited, and at such times they made use of language which was wonderfully expressive, but sadly inelegant. They did not swear, however, which was *something* in their favor. They hated ordinary Yankees sufficiently intense for all practical purposes, but appeared to have a reserve stock of venom in store for President Lincoln and Gen. Butler. One of them asked me what chances Vallandigham had to be elected Governor of Ohio, and when I gravely informed her that there was not a shadow of a doubt of his triumphant success, her beautiful countenance fairly glowed with delight, and she exclaimed, "Th-a-n-k G-o-d!"

By and by dinner was announced, and I was politely shown to the dining room and to a seat at the table. There was an abundance of food, but not much variety—the bill of fare consisting of corn bread, chickens, sweet potatoes, bacon, eggs, and a very fair substitute for coffee. The lady of the house expressed her regrets that she was not able to give me a cup of genuine coffee, and by way of apology said she had not seen a pound of that article for more than a year. I remarked that I had understood that in some portions of Mississippi near the river, the people were permitted to purchase family supplies in limited quantities upon condition of their taking the oath. The lady said she believed such was the case, but had not considered it becoming in her to comply with the required condition. "I should think not," remarked one of the daughters, "before *I* would take the oath to the Lincoln Government I'd go without shoes, and live on roots or cotton seeds, without salt."

The family gave me rather a dismal picture of the condition not only of themselves, but of the many families of once-well-to-do planters in their vicinity. Before the war they worked nearly two hundred slaves and did not know what it was to be deprived of any desired article which money would buy. Now there are less than a dozen slaves on the plantation, most of whom are too old to be of any service as field hands. Other plantations have suffered in about the same ratio, while on the other hand I was told that a few slaveowners had thus far been lucky enough to retain the full amount of human property which they claimed to own.

My hostess appeared to regret very much the stampede of her slaves, and said she could not imagine what reason they *did* have for leaving a place where they had always been so kindly used. She further said she hoped they would never receive less attention, if sick, than she had given them; and when she remarked that if it should ever be in her power to render one of them a service, she would do it with pleasure, I was satisfied that she promised no more than she was willing to perform. I believe her to be a good woman, and to have been a kind mistress, but notwithstanding the feelings of respect which I have for her, owing to the courtesy with which I was received in her house, I am tempted to laugh at the ignorance which she displayed in regard to the cause or causes which induced her slaves to leave her plantation without her consent. I came very near telling her that the event which she could not account for was due to two causes—one, an inherent desire, long repressed, which her chattels felt to own themselves and their children, and other the President's Proclamation of Freedom.

Finding, after dinner, that I would not have time to go to Major Donelson's plantation and return to the mouth of White River the same afternoon, I concluded to give up the trip for the time being, as my engagement with my Arkansas friend compelled me to be ready to accompany him up the White River on the following morning. Upon my return to the Arkansas side, I saw several families of Union refugees from the vicinity of Shreveport, and was greatly interested in the accounts which they gave of matters and things in Southern Arkansas and Northern Texas, and of their sufferings before and after starting for the North. I purpose referring to them more fully in my next letter.

At White River Station is a camp, containing something over two hundred contrabands. The men are employed in cutting wood, but after inspecting the camp closely I was not able to discover any opportunity the women had to make themselves useful. The party who had charge of the men informed me that they were excellent laborers—orderly, respectful and industrious. Said he, "I used to believe that negroes were of no account, and when I made a contract with Government to furnish a sufficiency of wood at this place I couldn't exactly see how I was to get it out. I knew I could not force the contrabands to take an interest in the matter, so I determined to see what effect kindness would have upon them. I told them I would stand by them if they would by me; that if they worked well they would be paid well, and receive a proper allowance of food and clothing; and that if any of them were taken sick I would see them duly cared for. Then I gave them axes, and told them to go to work. You can see how they have made the trees suffer"—pointing to a number of piles of wood mostly corded on the bank of the river, and which were rapidly being transferred to the decks of half-a-dozen Government transports. "A negro," said the contractor, "is a good deal like a white man, after all; he'll do more work in an hour, if you use him well, than you could whip out of him in half a day."

My experiences in Arkansas have thus far been of rather an interesting character, but as there is not room in this letter to do them justice. I will postpone further reference to them for the present. OBSERVER.

FROM CHARLESTON.

The Bombardment of Sumter—The Damages to the Fort—The Good Service Performed by the Calcium Light—The Use of Southern Bell Metal for Cannon.

From our Special Correspondent.

FOLLY ISLAND, S. C., Nov. 10, 1863.

The bombardment of Sumter progresses deliberately and systematically. The N. E. angle has been greatly reduced by the fall of a large mass, weighing many tuns. On the S. E. angle, a tall flag-staff, surmounted by a new flag, has been erected by the Rebels, to flaunt impotent defiance in our faces. It is liable at any moment to be shot away.

There is little to tell in this Department that is not contraband. The less that is now communicated to the public the more there will be to impart in the future. To gratify public curiosity at present would be only to balk it hereafter, by frustrating events of great importance and interest. Suffice it, that the most implicit confidence should be placed in the skill and energy of Gen. Gillmore. The public service does not employ a more capable or patriotic commander. His successes in past operations are auguries of triumphs yet to be achieved by him.

Professor Grant, who has devoted many years and large sums of money to the development of the Calcium Light to its present condition, is located on Morris Island. [illegible] Wagner, Gregg and Sumter, last September, the Calcium Light was of inestimable service toward the reduction of those strongholds. A flood of brilliant light, suddenly falling on the enemy's working parties, made every man a conspicuous mark for our sharpshooters. The Union cannoniers were enabled to take accurate aim at the Rebel works, and the repair by night of damages sustained during the day was made so difficult as to be nearly impossible. The evacuation of the forts had to ensue, our unintermittent fire making them no longer tenable. The successful use by General Gillmore of this new agency in offensive warfare, is a gratifying evidence that he is willing to avail himself of all new lights to science to the furtherance of the war upon treason and rebellion. No routinist of the traditional school could have succeeded as he has done, so far.

The requisition of Beauregard upon the Rebel population for their bells—plantation, church, and all other kinds—will be fresh in the minds of your readers. It was supposed that guns were to be made out of the metal so obtained. In the possession of Prof. Grant are the "rim cups" of seven and eight-inch rifle-shells, made for the Brooks gun. These are of the purest bell-metal, and weigh, respectively, nine and ten pounds each. They are so constructed as to spread in the bore of the gun, and so fit accurately into the rifle-grooves. These were shot from Fort Simpkins. The peculiar christianity of the slave States, perverted to a mere moral machine for the defence of Slavery, has in this fact of the bells a very significant and typical illustration. "Stealing the livery of heaven to serve the devil withal," may now be paralleled by the Rebel feat of ringing the changes upon bells dedicated to pious uses, to serve the purposes of traitors and parricides. G. B.

The Bombardment of Sumter Continued—Restrictions upon Correspondents—Faults in the Customs Department, James Island—The Navy—The New Ironsides—Leaves of Absence—Winter Quarters—Presentation to Lieut.-Col. McConihe—Brig.-Gen. Foster.

From Our Special Correspondent.

FOLLY ISLAND, S. C., Nov. 12, 1863.

Nothing of interest beyond the mere fact of the continuance of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, or rather what is left of it, has transpired since last advices. Our firing for the past week has been less heavy and continuous than before, with occasional mortar practice. The gunboat Commodore McDonough, stationed in Light-House Inlet, occasionally throws a few shells on James Island and Secessionville. On Sunday last the enemy opened from their batteries in that neighborhood upon the steam ferry-boat Philadelphia, engaged in conveying some troops from Pawnee Landing, their shot failing to reach the steamer.

At Fort Sumter the sharpshooters have been again busy firing into the embrasures of Gregg, where our guns succeeded in dismounting a rifled cannon of the Rebels, in a battery to the left of Simkins, on James Island.

RESTRICTIONS UPON CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondents in this Department are required to observe certain regulations respecting news of so stringent a character as to leave very little to communicate for the information of the public. With the object in view that no contraband information shall reach the enemy through newspaper channels a censor has been appointed to strike from each dispatch whatever his judgment may deem unfit for publication.

FAULTS IN THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Numerous complaints are made against the agent of Customs at Hilton Head, for detaining vessels loaded with stores for the army a much longer time than is necessary, thereby causing great loss by decay, not only to the trader, but much inconvenience to the soldiers. The scarcity of fruits and provisions is much felt.

JAMES ISLAND.

The Rebel works on James Island are very extensive and of a decidedly formidable character. Some of the heaviest guns which have yet been used by the Confederates are mounted in them, commanding Morris Island and the outer harbor of Charleston. In a strategic point of view James Island is of value to us only in proportion as it is of importance to the enemy in resisting an attack. Our forts on Morris Island are as effective, or nearly so, to shell the city as they would be if located on James Island. Its capture, which a large infantry force is necessary to accomplish, would involve a heavy sacrifice of life inseparable from its accomplishment. The islands surrounding Charleston harbor are so limited in area as not to admit the maneuvering of any considerable body of troops, thereby precluding the possibility of its capture by infantry except from the main land. In view of these facts and contemplating the reduction of Fort Sumter as a preliminary step, General Gillmore appears to have been right in the selection of Morris Island as the ground for operations, inasmuch as Cummings Point at the north end is the nearest approach to the fort, being distant from it about four hundred yards. The work of the Army then, when we remember that it would require a very large force to effect the capture of Charleston by its aid alone, seems now completed; the residue of the programme remains with

THE NAVY.

As to Admiral Dahlgren's views in regard to the work before him, I have to say that he expresses himself perfectly confident in the success of his plans. The public, however, ought to be warned against too sanguine a belief in the result. The apparent difficulties are great; others unlooked and unprovided for may arise, and the causes of defeat be estimated in a balance with unjustifiable and extravagant expectations. The time is near at hand which will determine the issue, alike embracing vast national interests and involving unsettled problems in science. Should the result be that of failure, which is by no means improbable, the public must be willing to relinquish, for the present at least, all ideas of the capture of Charleston.

THE INVULNERABILITY OF THE NEW IRONSIDES.

The late attempt to blow up the new Ironsides with a torpedo, and the failure thereof seems to have engendered a belief in the minds of many that her hull is torpedo proof. The sooner this impression is removed the better, if it prevails to any extent among scientific men. A moment's reflection is sufficient to convince one of the absurdity of it. The Ironsides was attacked by an extremely small vessel; the torpedo was attached to the stem or bow of this vessel, not sunk so as to go under the keel of the frigate, but floating partially above water and coming in contact with her side. Had it exploded underneath the frigate it would have blown her out of the water, and occasioned serious injury; as it was the force of the explosion recoiled upon the smaller vessel, sinking her instantly, and giving to the larger one only a slight shock which caused her to heave a little to one side as if struck by a heavy sea.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE—WINTER QUARTERS.

Everything on the island looks like a disposition to go into winter quarters. Furloughs are being granted to both officers and men, for a period of twenty days, to visit their friends in the North. Captain Shaw, of the 3d Rhode Island Artillery, sails in the Arago, having recently been appointed a Lieutenant-Colonel in a regiment now forming. Captain Chadwick, Assistant-Adjutant-General on the staff of General Seymour, is a passenger in the same vessel; also, Lieutenant-Colonel O. L. Mann, 39th Illinois Volunteers.

SWORD PRESENTATION TO LIEUT.-COL. JOHN MCCONIHE.

Saturday of last week was marked by an event of unusual interest to those present, the presentation of a magnificent sword to Lieutenant-Colonel John McConihe, of the 169th New-York Volunteers, by Colonel Buel, of the same regiment, on behalf of the citizens of Troy. The sword, manufactured by Messrs. Ball & Black, of New-York, is an uncommonly handsome one; the hilt, a figure of the Goddess of Liberty, being of solid silver; the scabbard of the same metal, ornamented with gold, and set with garnets.

The following are the inscriptions: "'Come on, boys!' Shiloh, April 7, 1862." "Presented to Lt. Col. John McConihe, 169 N. Y. S. V. by citizens of Troy, N. Y. (his native place), as a token of their esteem and of their high appreciation of his gallantry and military ability throughout the campaign, as displayed in Missouri, in 1861; on the bloody field of Shiloh, Tenn., where he was severely wounded, April 7, 1862; in the action on the Edenton road, Va., April 24, 1863, and at the siege of Charleston, S. C., during the Summer and Fall of 1863."

The presentation, accompanied by a neat speech from Col. Buel, was made with the regiment drawn up in line at the hour of dress parade. Col. McConihe returned thanks in a few eloquent but modest words, and the guests, about one hundred in all, including Brig.-Gen. Israel Vogdes, Brig.-Gen. Robert S. Foster, and Brig.-Gen. Turner, repaired to the Colonel's quarters to partake of some refreshments, which were liberally provided.

BRIG.-GEN. ROBERT S. FOSTER.

Few men in the service are more deserving of notice than he whose name is at the head of this paragraph. Still a very young man, he entered the ranks of the 13th Indiana Regiment as a private, was elected Major, shortly afterward became Colonel, and is now a Brigadier. He served for some time in the Army of the Potomac, subsequently in the Western army with Rosecrans, and is now here chafing under the idleness imposed upon him in this Department. Young, ambitious, full of vigor and enterprise, having won his present rank by bravery and ability alone, I know of no one whom two stars would more become than Robert S. Foster.

A MASONIC TEMPLE

is in process of erection on this island, by permission of Major-General Gillmore. Although called a Masonic Temple it is not intended exclusively for the use of the Masonic Order, but for religious and other public services as well. It is fifty feet long by twenty wide, and covered entirely with canvas, presenting somewhat the appearance of a mammoth tent.

ARRIVAL OF TWO DESERTERS AT HILTON HEAD.

Two deserters from the Rebel lines came into Hilton Head yesterday morning—one was from Pocotaligo, and the other from Grahamville, where they were on [illegible] The one from Pocotaligo was formerly an [illegible] indulged in considerable "chaff" at his expense, which so wounded his sensitive nature as to cause him to complain to the Provost-Marshal of their want of feeling—an argument he had often used before, doubtless, in defense of flogging the miserable chattels.

I append the following general order in relation to the sale of lands:

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, FOLLY ISLAND, S. C., Nov. 10, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 99.—General Orders No. 9, current series, from these Headquarters, dated Hilton Head, Port Royal, S. C., Feb. 7, 1863, issued by Major-Gen. D. Hunter, are republished, for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"In view of the military necessities of this Department, which require all the lands now held within our posts and lines for the use of the soldiers and the support of the colored population, and in further view of the legislation now pending, all sales of lands which have become forfeited to the United States by reason of the non-payment of direct taxes charged thereon, under the act entitled 'An act to provide increased revenue from imports to pay interest on the public debt and for other purposes,' approved August 5, 1861, and an act entitled 'An act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts within the United States, and for other purposes,' approved June 7, 1862, are hereby suspended; and all advertising of said lands and all steps looking to the sale of the same shall cease until the pleasure of the Government in the premises shall be made known."

No lands within the limits of this Military Department will be offered for sale, on account of the non-payment of the direct taxes thereon, without special permission from these Headquarters. By command of

Major-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE.
W. L. M. BURGER, Asst. Adjt.-Gen. N. G. S.

The Freedmen of South Carolina.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BEAUFORT, S. C., Oct. 20, 1863.

The triumphs of Peace and the achievements of War were never heretofore liable by their similarity to be confounded with each other. With martial operations we have always associated the images of fields laid waste, ruined homesteads, burning villages, and a fugitive and famishing peasantry. That an opposite condition of things could exist—that it could be fostered by the agencies of wholesale destruction indispensable to military subjection and occupation of an enemy's country—has never been imagined by the wildest prophet of Paradox. Yet throughout the whole of this Department of the South, excepting only the barren islands of Folly, Coles, and Morris, the cultivation of the soil and the sustentation of the native working-people has been during the last past two years a matter of interest and solicitude to the military authorities, scarcely second in importance to the success of their offensive operations against the enemy.

There is good reason to hope that the readers of THE TRIBUNE may soon be supplied with an official report of the operations in this Department, having for their objects the development of self-sustaining industry among the freed negroes, and the utilization of the soil and its products, over which the arms of the Union have reëstablished the National authority. Meanwhile, an unofficial statement of a few pregnant facts may be acceptable to those hopeful and humane citizens of our Republic whose faith in the progress of the human race has not permitted them to believe the libels hitherto current against one of the most unfortunate subdivisions of it—too frequently believed to be incorrigibly base, because in their persons useful labor has long been defrauded, degraded, and insulted.

The agricultural operations of the negroes, directed by agents appointed by the Government, have extended over the "sea islands" of St. Helena, Edisto, Port Royal, Paris, Ladies', Coosaw, Barnwell, Cat, Cave, Pinckney, Hilton Head, in South Carolina; St. Simon's, Ga., and St. Augustine and Fernandina, Fla. For the management of this extended domain, five principal and fifty-five subordinate superintendents have been found sufficient. To these sixty men has been committed the entire direction of the natives left by fugitive Secessionists, in addition to large accessions from the mainland escaping to Freedom, abandoned by their pretended owners, or captured by the Union forces in raids, such as that of Col. Montgomery into Combahee, June, 1863.

The principal Superintendents are paid $50 per month; their subordinates, $50 per month. Quarters and rations are assigned to all. A stringent oath is administered to them, pledging them not to trade with the negroes, not to seek in any way profits or a participation in the proceeds of the negroes' labor. For the raising of cotton, wages have been paid to the laborers, computed by the "task" or piece-work system. Six thousand acres yielding corn and 800 acres of potatoes have been given to the negroes for their own sustenance, only a small portion of each crop being reserved for the feeding of the mules, horses, etc., necessary for the working of the plantations; 6,000 acres have been devoted to cotton, which crop has been reserved as Government property. This is a rough and imperfect statement of results down to April, 1862. By this time, 16,000 freed negroes claimed the protection of the Government, of which number some were fit for military service.

In July, 1862, Gen. Hunter evacuated Edisto and Pinckney Islands, whereby 2,000 acres in cultivation were abandoned, and 2,000 negroes thrown upon the resources of the Department for maintenance.

The cotton crop of 1862 was much depreciated in quality, and reduced in quantity by the ravages of the "cotton worm." It was ginned and sold in New-York, bringing $60,000.

The corn crop of 1862 furnished rations for forage of horses and mules in the Department, besides the amount necessary for the consumption of the black people.

Much ill-treatment and robbery of the negroes by the soldiers was perpetrated up to the end of 1862. The plunder and waste of their fields and gardens acted discouragingly to their industry. These outrages are now almost unknown. The bravery of the black soldiers, and the industry and patience of the non-combatants, have procured for them a large measure of respect from the troops of all grades in the service.

The issue of rations to the freed people ceased Jan. 30, 1863, except in the instances of refugees arriving within the Union lines. These have been provided for until assigned to the army or to agricultural occupations.

The draft of all able-bodied men into the army in August, 1862, materially retarded agriculture.

In February, 1863, many estates (sold for arrears of taxes) passed into private hands. Equitable rules for the employment of the negroes by the new proprietors were instituted and enforced. The planting for this year amounted to 3,000 acres of cotton, 5,400 corn, for the Government; for private proprietors, 2,500 acres cotton, 2,000 corn. The rule that negroes should work for wages, not for rations, was observed. Their cheerful compliance and attachment to the soil were found to render most satisfactory results.

The cotton crop of this year is very large, and far exceeds the most sanguine expectations of the authorities. In South Carolina territory, alone, to Oct. 1, had been picked and stored 450,000 lbs. of cotton in seed, and it is estimated that a million pounds remain ungathered. Last year, in the whole Department, only 240,000 pounds were produced.

For picking cotton, 2½ cents per pound has been paid. The wages earned by men, women, and children in this occupation average 40 cents per day. In addition to these wages, paid in money, it must be remembered that the work people have had all the corn and potatoes they could raise for their own use and that of the animals necessary to the cultivation of the land. Their quarters have been assigned them rent free, except in such instances as those of individuals preferring to engage in independent pursuits, such as fishing, hunting, etc. These have been charged for rent of huts, with gardens, in no case exceeding $2 per month. During the growth of the cotton, every hoeing has been paid for at the rate of 25 cents per "task," or quarter acre. Smart hands executed three tasks in a day. The average was 1½ tasks. As slaves, four tasks a day had been expected from a full hand, and in critical seasons as many as eight were at times exacted, under the stimulus of the driver's lash.

Much more work might have been done in the cotton-fields had not the negroes been privileged to raise miscellaneous crops for their domestic consumption, and for sale to the hospitals. In these latter pursuits they have been enabled to earn three or four times as large wages as the cotton culture would render them.

The important truth developed by these few facts, among others as significant, is, that the freed negro will work for wages, and sustain himself and family thereon. All controversy on this point hereafter must be futile or factious. It is certainly proved that the black people, including the women, youths of both sexes, and children, have for two years past honorably maintained themselves by industry—and they are still doing so. They cost the country nothing, but supply to the Department of the South much valuable material that otherwise must be bought in the North and transported hither for the use of the army.

Four regiments of negroes have been raised among these abandoned slaves, and the refugees who have come in. Of these the 1st South Carolina volunteered. The others were conscripted. No distinction exists, however, in the efficiency or soldier-like character of the several corps. Volunteers and conscripts, alike, vie with each other in the fidelity and bravery wherewith they can alone repay the nation for the priceless boon of Liberty awarded to their race. More regiments will be added to the service, as the men are found fit for duty. Those now organized are: 1st South Carolina, Col. T. W. Higginson; 2d South Carolina, Col. J. Montgomery; 3d South Carolina, Col. A. G. Bennett; 4th South Carolina, Col. Littlefield. The 3d South Carolina are all Quartermaster's employees. In addition to these, many more are in Government employ, in the Commissary and other departments, where a necessity exists for laborers, teamsters, &c. Every negro so placed relieves a white soldier for more important duties.

The moral and intellectual education of the black children has been cared for by the excellent societies instituted for the purpose in New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia. Two thousand children are receiving instruction in the rudiments of an English education. Their teachers have been chosen in every instance with a view to their qualifications, and have all been engaged in tuition of white children. They unanimously report that the capacity of negro children to learn has shown itself equal to the average among their former pupils in the North. Most of these colored neophytes in knowledge work in the fields during a portion of the day. Thus they are preparing to become useful as well as intelligent citizens. The children are required to appear [illegible] and to be clean in their [illegible]ence to their preceptors is equally honorable and gratifying to all parties concerned.

The want of shelter, food and raiment for refugees continually escaping into our lines has been severely felt. These people arrive utterly destitute, and have to be provided for. A saw-mill has been erected, in which timber, cut by the blacks, is converted into lumber suitable for the construction of cottages. Only negroes are employed in thus providing for the wants of their own people. To each cottage ten acres of Government property is allotted, and tracts of land are alternately planned for these and for future private owners, so that a sufficient supply of labor may be near enough to each estate to keep it in cultivation. By this plan the production of cotton and other crops in the Department will probably become tenfold what it ever has been under the system of forced and unpaid labor. The expenses of these various improvements and the value of the rations to refugees are reimbursed by the sales of cotton held by the Government. Up to this date, not less than $700,000 have been received for the cotton sent to New-York for sale. There will be a considerable balance in the hands of the Government after all claims have been settled. The prospects for the future are still brighter, from every point of view.

These are, indeed, curious, as well as profitable enterprises, to be conducted under military management. The leading spirit in all such good works is Brigadier-Gen. Rufus Saxton. While the credit should be given to him and to his efficient subordinates (especially to H. G. Judd, esq., Inspector of Plantations), it would be unjust to allow the inference to be drawn that the benevolent spirit and earnest endeavor, visible in all, have been exercised for these unfortunate people merely as negroes. True philanthropy knows no such narrow bounds as those prescribed by race, color or condition. I am assured that had Gen. Saxton's field of action been among any other people as miserable, as ignorant, and as oppressed as he found these blacks, his sympathies and his efforts would alike have been called forth for the improvement of their condition. This is no parallel drawn from fancy. Such similarities between degraded populations exist. The negro peasant on South Carolina soil, in his ignorance, his helplessness, his want of self-reliance, has many peers among the sub-strata of rural populations in insular and continental Europe. By their present needs and their ultimate capacities all wretched classes, of whatever nations, demonstrate the unity of our race. Such examples among the diverse varieties of the human family should urge us on to establish the supremacy of justice and humanity throughout the world. Force and fraud can but aggrandize the few at the expense of the many. While these false principles reign, mankind only degenerate and multiply into semi-idiotic and animal conditions. Liberty and Right must triumph before the best types of Man can be developed. C. S.

MARRIED.

ELTON—STEELE—At East Bloomfield, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 28, by the Rev. Dr. Rankin of Geneva, James S. Elton of Waterbury, Conn., to Charlotte A., daughter of Hiram Steele of East Bloomfield.

ELLIOTT—DINSMORE—At New-London, Conn., on Monday, Nov. 9, by the Rev. Mr. Cooper, S. R. Elliott of New-York, to Annie L. Dinsmore of Ohio. No cards issued.

HUSTED—CLOSE—At Greenwich, Conn., on Tuesday, Nov. 10, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. McAllister, Mortimer Husted to Miss Mary E., daughter of Jonathan A. Close, esq.

KNAPP—VAN PELT—On Tuesday, Nov. 10, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. E. Kempshall, Henry E. Knapp to Miss M. Adeline, daughter of Reuben Van Pelt, esq., all of Elizabeth, N. J.

TAYLOR—WILCOX—In Ithaca, N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 10, by the Rev. D. M. Halliday, assisted by the Rev. F. N. Zabriskie, Aug. C. Taylor and Jennie M. Wilcox of Ithaca.

DIED.

CRAVEN—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 7, Sarah Hannah, daughter of the Rev. E. R. Craven, D. D., aged 11 months and 2 days.

ELMER—In Springfield, N. J., on Sunday, Nov. 8, of inflammation of the bowels, William Stiles, only son of the late Dr. John C. Elmer, aged 17 years.

FITCH—In Bergen, N. J., on Friday, Nov. 13, Beulah Morse, son of Henry and Harriet Fitch, aged 3 years, 9 months and 8 days.

FREDERICKS—At Greenfield Hill, Conn., on Sunday, Nov. 8, Capt. James P. Fredericks of Brooklyn, and recently of the Army of the Potomac.

GRIMWOOD—At Yonkers, on Sunday evening, Nov. 8, Susannah Grimwood, aged 50 years, sister of Joseph C. Grimwood.

HAIGHT—In Bergen, N. J., on Monday, Nov. 9, 1863, Frances Satterlee, infant daughter of Philemon D. and Sarah T. Haight.

HUNTER—At the residence of her mother, at Fordham, New-York, on Tuesday, Nov. 10, Annie, wife of James Hunter, in the 27th year of her age.

McGLYNN—At Virginia City, Nevada Territory, on Thursday, Nov. 5, William G., seventh son of the late Peter McGlynn of this city.

PURINGTON—In Chicago, on Saturday, Nov. 7, suddenly, of congestion of the lungs, Marianne Josephine, wife of George E. Purington, and daughter of the late John Starkweather of this city.

RICHARDSON—At Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, Nov. 10, the Rev. James Richardson.

WILSON—On Sunday, Nov. 8, 1863, at the residence of her father, Delia, daughter of A. P. Wilson, Woodstock, Westchester County, N. Y., aged 22 years.

WHITEHEAD—At Nashville, Tenn., on Monday, Nov. 9, Otis A. Whitehead, Major in the U. S. Volunteer service, and son of the Rev. Charles Whitehead, in the 28th year of his age.

The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 19, 1863.

THE N. Y. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Whether the stockholders of this mammoth corporation shall or shall not decide to reform its management at the approaching choice of Directors, we are resolved that they shall not with their eyes open, and not be able afterward to allege that they did not understand the issue. In this view, we deem the misstatements and quibbles of the Regency organ in our City worthy of exposure and refutation.

The World asserts that we desire to "subsidize a great public improvement to the uses and purposes of the Republican party." To this we answer, that, if the other "great public improvements" in our State are so "subsidized," we seek what *The World* charges; otherwise not. Here they are, all about us—the Erie, Hudson River, Harlem, Long Island, and other Railroads—managed by Boards in some of which one party has the majority; in others, the other: but who has heard, in either case, charges that they seek to control the votes of their *employés* and the politics of the State? Who ever heard this charged on President Sloan (a well-known Democrat) of the Hudson River, for example? Who has *not* heard it charged on the Central, as managed by Erastus Corning, Dean Richmond & Co.? Where *is* the innocent?

Now we desire the Central to be managed, so far as politics are concerned, exactly as we presume nearly all other Railroads in our State are, on the 'let alone' principle. We do not know what are the politics of a majority of the Erie Board, for example; but we never heard that they were even accused of using the patronage of their respective Roads to elect Members of Congress and control, or seek to control, the organization of the Legislature. And we *do* know that those of the Central have done just this. Have all the other Roads in the State had so many of their own officers and attorneys elected to Congress, the Legislature, &c., during the last six or eight years, as this one?

The World muddles the Election Returns referred to by us, but to no purpose. It says that Mr. Vibbard was chosen to Congress in '60 by 417 majority, while the anti-Lincoln Electors had 285 in the District. True, we say; and the Central furnished both these majorities. It nominated Vibbard on purpose to use its immense patronage at Schenectady and thereabout against us. Some of its employés could be induced to vote for Vibbard who would not vote against Lincoln; others would go the whole figure—and did. So in Oneida County last year: Some weak-kneed Unionists could be dragooned into voting the entire Copperhead ticket; others, who could not go thus far, would vote for the Central's Attorney running for Congress: and thus Mr. Conkling was defeated in a District which nevertheless gave some 400 majority for our State Ticket. The Railroad managers constrained those dependent on their favor to go the whole Regency Ticket when they could; when they couldn't, they were fain to be content with a [illegible] about recent Elections in the Albany Congress and Senate District, making its readers believe that we hold the Railroad responsible for their entire Copperhead majorities. What we said was that those majorities were largely increased by the power and patronage of the Central Railroad, having one of its high officers annually on the ticket as an excuse for dragooning its *employés* into Copperhead unanimity and activity; and that is the naked truth. Albany County gave at least One Thousand more Copperhead majority both last year and this than she would have done had the Central influence been neutralized or forborne.

But why does *The World* utterly ignore the case of Mr. Cutler? Here was one always known hitherto as a Republican, nominated for the last Legislature by the Republicans, in a district Republican ever before and since, and elected by a unanimous vote. Both parties claimed him; our opponents knowing him to be an *employé* and grateful beneficiary of the Central managers. The House stood 64 Unionists, 63 Seymourites and Mr. Cutler. When the Assembly met, our friends expected that he would, if not vote with them, at least stay away or vote blank, so that the House might be organized. He *did* stay away to the last moment, when Mr. Erastus Corning, jr., hove in sight, with Mr. Cutler in tow, and he voted, through thick and thin, to keep the House unorganized until Mr. Callicot untied the hard knot. Are we not to see what passes under our eyes?

The Seymourites carried Erie County this Fall by about 100 majority in over 22,000 votes. A most intelligent friend residing in Buffalo, and who till this year has voted the Regency ticket, judges that the Unionists would have had at least 800 majority if the Central had kept out of the contest. The Senator and at least one of the Assemblymen elect from that county represent the present Central Railroad management, and will doubtless represent it faithfully: they *do not* represent the People of Erie County.

Messrs. stockholders of the Central! do you approve all this? Are you content that your money and your patronage shall continue to be lavished to keep the Sham Democracy in power? If you are, send your proxies to Corning, Pruyn, Richmond & Co., and you will have your wish. They can do what they will with the Legislature, only give them money enough: indeed, their master-spirit is reported to have said that "It is all —— nonsense electing a Legislature—it is always cheaper to buy it after it *is* elected"—and he knows. But this costs money, and it comes out of your pockets: how much are you willing shall go that way? We know very little of the movement for a reform in your management: we have not heard any one named as an anti-Regency candidate for Director: we care nothing for the politics of your next Board, and would quite as soon have them all Democrats as anything else, *provided* they will devote their energies and your means to running your Road and let the State run itself. This we demand in behalf of a majority of the voters of our State: this it is their right to ask and your duty to secure. Your money that is now lavished to secure political ends, is yours to give or withhold: but you have no moral right to let it be spent as it now is; and it cannot be without diffusing and deepening a hostility that it is unwise to aggravate. Give us fair play and justice—take the heavy hands of your Directors off the collar of the State—we ask this as a right; and it is at once your duty and your interest to see that it is done.

WOMAN AND WORK.

The approach of the inclement season brings freshly to mind the privations and sufferings of tens of thousands of needy Women in this and every great city. Those who were in Summer barely able to exist find their inevitable expenses for fuel, clothing, &c., increase, with no corresponding augmentation of their always scanty earnings. Their woes are real, and should excite the widest sympathy: the remedies proposed are often worse than useless. Let us consider:

We dissent emphatically from the doctrine that those who employ female labor are habitually or usually extortioners. Some of them are scoundrels, who, on one pretext or another, evade the payment of the stipulated wages: for these, the State Prison is quite too good. But the fact that a woman works hard and long every day for a pittance inadequate to keep her in health and comfort by no means proves her employer a brute or a robber. The necessity which presses so hard on her may bear heavily on him also. He cannot pay twice as much as his rivals in trade for work, and yet compete with them in the sale of their kindred products. Will those who buy shirts, for instance, give twenty-four dollars per dozen for those that the makers have received a fair price for, when others as good may be had next door for eighteen? One in a hundred may cheerfully do this: one in ten certainly will not. And only those who do so will have any right to reproach the employer of female labor who buys it at the market price.

But Women are not paid as they should be. So much is clear. How is the evil to be remedied? We answer:

By educating our girls a good deal better and more practically than hitherto. Mournful is the spectacle everywhere presented of girls growing up to womanhood with no decided training to or aptitude for any vocation essential to human well-being: Taught, perhaps, to dress and dance and play, but utterly unfitted to earn an honest livelihood in any useful vocation. Some of them can teach music, or drawing, or some other accomplishment: but the demand for these is at best limited, and, in times of trouble, convulsion, distress, fails altogether. Some will get married, and mistakenly suppose *that* the end of their need of industrial capacity; when it is rather the beginning. Not one man in ten is or ever can be able to support his wife in idleness: if he does so for a season, it is at the expense of his creditors, and ultimately of his integrity and solvency. In a few years, he fails, and takes to drink, or becomes hopeless with three or four young children to live on the charity of relatives or by the degrading shifts of more or less genteel pauperism. No young woman, however wealthy, ought ever to marry before she has acquired a thorough knowledge of some art or vocation whereby she may, at all events, earn a decent livelihood; for riches take wings, husbands die, and a helpless and destitute widow with a brood of young children about her is the most ill-placed of human beings.

We insist that imperfect, deficient, radically false education is at the base of female destitution and wretchedness. Every man knows that his sons must be trained to efficiency in some productive vocation: how many consider this equally necessary for women? Your great merchant, with his brown stone front and his block of stores, knows that his sons should be trained to habits of and aptitude for industry and business: why not his daughters also? Thirty years hence, some of these daughters will be selling apples or matches in the streets and shivering at night in a bare garret, because he did not realize that present Wealth is no protection against future Want, unless it inheres in the brain and fingers of the possessor.

We must train our girls to skill in some industrial pursuit, not necessarily that they may follow it in after life, but that they may have a sure resource against the day of adversity. And if they *were* so trained, the complaints of inadequate recompense for Women's industry would be sensibly abated.

If to-day ten thousand of the virtuous, self-respecting women of our City were first-rate cooks—not such raw bunglers and botches as are too generally, for want of better, employed in the preparation of food, but thoroughly versed in the science and practice of cookery, knowing not only the how but the why of every process—they would all soon find employment at fair wages, and where they would live as well as could be desired. Most of us endure bad cookery because we can get no better: we swallow dyspepsia and cholera morbus because we can't help ourselves. And if women of good education, eminent capacity and refined manners would apply themselves (not condescend) to cookery, they would soon render it a respected and creditable vocation.

As to Sewing, the truth may seem unfeeling, but it is always wholesome; and the solemn fact is that many women are only seamstresses because they are nothing else, just as the old law-books classed every girl who was not something else as a 'spinster.' Every girl presumes that, if she can do nothing else, she can, at all events, sew; which is often a mistake. We believe there are five thousand families in our city to-day who would gladly hire a dressmaker at fair wages for the next two or three months if they could be sure of getting a good one. They have learned by sad experience that many who offer as seamstresses are wofully ignorant of the use of the needle.

But all women cannot live by cooking and sewing, especially in a city like this, where females are largely in excess of males. We must have a wider and freer range of employments for women. He who devises a new pursuit wherein girls may honorably and usefully earn a livelihood, is a lasting public benefactor. A great many manufactures are now prosecuted mainly by female labor; but not nearly so many as should be. Women can advantageously pursue many indoor employments now nearly monopolized by men. They should be clerks and book-keepers at least in every retail dry-goods store; they should be put in charge of every new machine invented which does not require decided muscular power; they should be encouraged to attempt gardening, vine-dressing, and other out-door pursuits that are not beyond their strength. In short, they should be made to realize, what so many as yet do not, that useful labor is its own vindication, and should never be justified nor apologized for. Never ask "Is this respectable?" but rather "Is it useful?" and "Can I do it well?" Doing well any thing that ought to be done is its own abundant justification.

So long as women will flock to and cling to the cities, they must suffer unless they can have freer scope. No art, no denunciation, no philanthropy, can secure good wages to women so long as they constitute fifty-five per cent of the entire community, yet are allowed but forty per cent of the work.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The Evening Post has a Washington letter of the 16th, which says:

> "The question of a resumption of the exchange of prisoners with the Rebel authorities at Richmond is an absorbing one at the present time, and I have reason to believe that the President and Secretary of War are much exercised by it. It is probable that the exchange will soon be made; but the clamor in some of the newspapers for it is exceedingly reckless and unjust. The principle involved is one of immense importance; and, if the Government gives way to the unjust demands of the Rebel leaders, hereafter it is at their mercy. It should be borne in mind that, if the Government accede to the demands of the South now, it must do the same thing in reference to our colored soldiers who are imprisoned as felons in the Rebel jails. It can do nothing for the white officers who commanded black troops, but who have been captured. The President, it is said, complains that the journals in the North which blamed him three months ago for not suspending the exchange altogether, because the Rebels would not surrender white officers of colored regiments, now blame him for not submitting to still more monstrous demands.
>
> "One gentleman, who is deeply interested in this subject, and who has been on to Washington, urges the President to submit to any demand rather than leave our soldiers to starve in Richmond jails. Some of the officials of the War Department very properly reply to such requests as this: 'Then we may as well stop the war; for all that Jeff. Davis has to do to end it is to threaten us with the starvation of our troops now in his hands if we will not acknowledge the independence of the Confederacy.' It is probable that the Government will arrange the difficulties in some way with the Rebel Government. It will doubtless give way on many points, to meet the public sentiment of the country; but I am sure, from what I have heard from the lips of more than one of the members, that it dislikes to read arguments in loyal journals attempting to show that it should submit to the Rebel demands at every hazard, even at the expense of manliness and honor."

—We presume that *some* loyal journals "in the North" have pursued the strangely inconsistent course attributed to them above; but we are sure they must have been very few, and those distinguished neither for intelligence nor stability. The Copperheads hiss, of course, at whatever the Administration may do, and pettifog the case of the Rebels, as they will continue to do at all events; but those which stand by their country have very generally refrained from any such strictures as are noticed above. That our Government is doing and will do what [illegible] unjust clamor, we hope and trust. And we lack evidence that it has departed one hair's breadth from the straight line of justice and duty.

Our Government is willing and anxious to effect a further exchange of prisoners; but it demands equity. The Rebels have, utterly without authority from our side, released from parole and ordered back into active service a large number of prisoners of war captured by us at Vicksburg and elsewhere, who have not been exchanged, and for whom we have received no equivalent. Our Commissioner refuses to make further exchanges until this account is adjusted. Of course, the Rebels bluster, and of course the Copperhead oracles take the side of the enemy—the country's, not theirs. So far, all is as was to have been expected. The intimation above that the President may be driven by popular clamor to concede more than he ought, is the only novel and alarming feature of the case.

Up to this hour, the Rebels have never indicated their readiness to exchange the colored soldiers or their white officers captured in battle by them. Up to this hour, we have no knowledge that a single one of those officers or privates has been exchanged or forwarded for exchange by them. They are raising a dust to cover this point, but they do not conceal it. And, until it shall be settled, we see no chance for exchanges.

The World charges that our Secretary of War is obstructing exchanges, thinking to embarrass the Rebels, in view of their destitution, by compelling them to feed our prisoners! Can it imagine that the Rebels we would exchange for them would eat less than is now dealt out to our captured soldiers at Richmond? If they did, it would soon starve the whole of them. But the suggestion is blindly malicious.

Again we say, Let our Government disregard unjust fault-finding and DO RIGHT. Let us have a further exchange of prisoners whenever we can on equitable terms, but none till then. If the Rebels choose to famish and kill our captured brothers, that is a calamity; let us not aggravate it by wrong. If we can be driven to surrender our just rights by threats of murdering prisoners of war, we may as well give up the contest at once.

PROGRESS IN MISSOURI

The St. Louis Union (Conservative) has a dispatch from Jefferson City, written since the election of U. S. Senators, which, speaking of the Legislature, says:

> "The Jacobins propose to bring up the bill for a new (Constitutional) Convention at once.
>
> "Many of their opponents propose to let it pass without opposition, and thus permit Radicalism to reach the end of its tether at once. If they really desire to free all the slaves in the State instantly, let them do it, and take the responsibility. Such is a general feeling among their opponents.
>
> "Some Democrats propose to favor the bill for the purpose of defeating the Radicals in an election for members of the new Convention."

Another dispatch to the same journal is as follows:

> "JEFFERSON CITY, Nov. 13.—There is a report on the streets this afternoon that Gov. Gamble and Lieut.-Gov. Hall contemplate resigning. The report is not confirmed, but there seems to be reason for believing that the step has been discussed. In the event of the resignation of both Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, the Speaker of the House would become the Executive. The Radicals would thus have everything in their own hands."

—In addition to these cheering items, we have reliable assurances that the able-bodied Blacks of Missouri are about to be called into the National service. Thus the good work goes on!

We have official returns from all but four counties in New-York, which show thus:

	Union.	Copper.
56 Counties	292,124	270,426
Chemung, maj	215	....
Cortland, maj	1,900	....
St. Lawrence, maj	6,297	....
Ulster, maj	....	600
Total	300,536	271,026

Union majority, 29,510. Copper majority last year, 10,752. Union gain, 40,262.

The aggregate vote will be about 315,000 Union to 285,000 Copper; Union gain on vote from last year about 19,000; Copper loss about 22,000.

We print elsewhere the complete official returns for Secretary of State at the election in New-York. The figures compare thus with last year:

	1863.	1862.
Union vote	314,442	295,897
Copper vote	284,937	306,649
Union maj	29,505	Cop. maj. 10,752

Clear Union gain on majority 40,257
Union gain on vote of last year 18,545
Copper loss on last year's vote 21,712
Aggregate vote this year, 599,379; in '62 602,546
Falling off in the aggregate vote 3,167

There will be but little difference on the other State officers—the split tickets and scratches being unimportant on either ticket.

Thursday, the 26th inst., has been appointed by the President of the United States, whose proclamation we have already published, as a day of general thanksgiving and prayer throughout the loyal States. The same day has also been named by proclamation of the Governor of this and several other States as a day of thanksgiving.

The Buffalo Courier says:

> "The political harpies have announced their annual onslaught on the management of the Central Railroad. The thimble-rigger of *The New-York Times* suggests that stockholders should not send their proxies to Erastus Corning, and another member of the Albany Lobby gang proposes that the Legislature should interfere with the road. This simply means that the "den of thieves," who assemble in Albany every Winter, propose to lay the road under contribution, if they can. Their representatives, a little more bold than usual, are advertising their plans in advance."

—We are happy that this swift witness has come "to the fore," as an Irishman might say. The Editor of *The Buffalo Courier* is a well known, inveterate Whig, transformed into a Copperhead by Central Railroad patronage and favor, dexterously applied by Dean Richmond. Had the Central been managed as impartially as it pretends to be, he, doubtless, would have been to-day on the side of his country. We call him for the prosecution, and insist that he can say nothing for the other side that his own position and history does not clearly overbear.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1863.

A SLANDER ON MR. LINCOLN REFUTED.

The remark said to have been [illegible] was the issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation," out of which such Copperhead journals as *The World* and *The National Intelligencer* are attempting to make political capital, is emphatically pronounced in high quarters to be altogether untrue.

THE REFUSAL OF THE REBEL AUTHORITIES TO ALLOW OUR PRISONERS TO BE FED AT OUR EXPENSE.

The Government has not yet fully determined what course to take in case the Rebel authorities shall persist in refusing to allow the Union prisoners who are starving in Richmond, to be fed at our expense. At one time it was almost as good as settled that, in case the Rebels did not permit this to be done, the same treatment which our men receive should be meted out to the prisoners in our hands. That they should all be served with no better rations than the inmates of Libby Prison and Castle Thunder receive, and that a just proportion of them should be as completely exposed to the inclemency of the weather as are the captives confined on Belle Isle; but, as the discussion has progressed in Cabinet, the opponents of this policy whose line of argument may be summed up in this question, "Ought we to make barbarians of ourselves because the Rebels are so?" would seem to be in the ascendent, at least so far as the present inclination of the President's mind is concerned. It is not yet, however, out of the question that those members of the Cabinet who insist that bare justice to our soldiers, thousands of whom are now victims of Rebel inhumanity, and all of whom are in danger of a similar fate, demands stern retaliation, may succeed in shaping the policy of the Administration in conformity with their views. The stories of returned Union prisoners lend force to the argument of retaliation, none more than that of Dr. Wm. T. Rucker, the noted Union leader of West Virginia. While he was in prison at Pittsylvania, the Rebels who visited his cell to taunt him, said the Confederate authorities had determined to starve the Yankee prisoners until their Government should consent to the Rebel terms of exchange, and leave such men as Rucker straight, and the officers of colored regiments to the mercy of their captors. The report that the Union prisoners are starved because of the inability of the Rebels to feed them, is pronounced by Dr. Rucker to be untrue. The wheat crop this year was half an average, and corn three-fourths, and pork a third crop. Those are but just gathered, and hence there can be no scarcity yet, but the supply will be exhausted before spring. The Union people with whom Dr. Rucker conversed, expressed themselves strongly in favor of strong retaliatory measures, and look for relief only in the combination of fire and sword. At one place in the Alleghany Mountains Mr. Rucker was piloted to a concealed fortification created by Union men and escaped conscripts, who are fully armed and determined to defend their fortress till death.

ARRIVAL OF MORE SICK AND WOUNDED UNION PRISONERS—MORE STARVATION REPORTS.

The steamer City of New-York arrived at Annapolis to-day, having left City Point on Monday. She brings about 350 sick and wounded of our prisoners from Richmond, and a number of others who paid $115 each to be smuggled through. Six of the passengers died on the voyage and the rest are in a terrible condition, having been almost literally starved to death. Messrs. Wm. Stannors of Keokuk, Iowa, and A. Hines of Memphis, Tenn., two citizens captured last May at Greenville, Miss., and confined in Libby Prison most of the time since, are among the returned prisoners. These gentlemen represent matters in Richmond as daily growing worse. No meat had been issued for 12 days. The day before they left, the favorite dog of a friend, which had been for a long time sharing their scanty fare, was sacrificed that they might have a meal. These gentlemen say that, while the officers had received the contributions sent, those for the soldiers and citizens are not yet distributed. On their passage down the river, they passed a steamer loaded with clothing and provisions on its way to City Point. They confirm the statements that nothing sent to citizens or soldiers had ever been delivered by the Rebels until the recent interference of Government.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 16, 1863.

SUPPLIES FOR UNION PRISONERS IN REBEL DUNGEONS.

Assurances having been given by the Rebel authorities that any clothing or provisions sent by the Government, or the Sanitary Commission, would be forwarded and distributed to the Union prisoners confined at Richmond, Belle Isle and other places, the Government, in addition to the experimental shipment already noticed, has sent forward 24,000 rations and 5,000 complete outfits of clothing, underclothing, overcoats and blankets. The Sanitary Commission have also sent forward large supplies of underclothing, coffee, condensed milk, canned meats, tamarinds, soft crackers and other articles for the comfort of the sick, and the feeding and clothing of the starved prisoners. Permission has also been obtained for an agent of the Commission to accompany the articles forwarded and attend to their distribution. Careful inspection of the condition of the Rebel prisoners at Point Lookout has been made by the Sanitary Commission, and the statements of our own released prisoners have also been taken. The comparison of these two reports affords abundant evidence of the barbarity which has characterized the treatment of the Union prisoners. The Rebels at Point Lookout are far better clothed and fed by our Government than the soldiers of the Southern Army while in the ranks. Our officers and soldiers who have returned from Richmond are, on the other hand, unanimous in their declarations that they will never again be taken prisoners. Letters acknowledging the receipt and distribution of the experimental shipments have been received from Gen. Neal Dow and others, who express in the warmest terms the joy and gratitude of the officers and soldiers. Many were still unprovided, but those most needy had been cared for.

THE REMOVAL OF U. S. ATTORNEY EDWARDS OF MISSOURI.

The removal of W. W. Edwards from the office of U. S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, and the appointment of J. N. Grover in his place, have already been announced. The reasons which led to the removal of Mr. Edwards, who was one of the Radical delegation from his State, which recently waited upon the President, are embraced in the following letter from the Attorney-General:

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 2, 1863.

W. W. EDWARDS, esq., *St. Charles.*

SIR: Your recent active participation in political enterprises hostile to the known views and wishes of the Executive Government of both the nation and State rendered it unfit, in my opinion, for you to continue to hold the office of United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri. Such being my opinion, the President, at my request, has caused your office to be vacated, and another to be appointed in your stead.

Yours, EDWARD BATES, Attorney-General.

The popular comment upon the action of the Executive in the case of Mr. Edwards was his election, by 4,000 majority, to the office of Circuit Judge, for which he was the Radical nominee. His successor, Mr. Grover, is reported to have expressed entire disbelief in the efficacy of the President's Proclamation of Emancipation, and is said to have voted the Copperhead Conservative ticket at the late election.

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

NEW-YORK STATE—(Official.)

	1863.		1862.	
	Secretary of State.		Governor.	
Counties.	Depew, Union.	St. John, Copper.	Wadsworth, Union.	Seymour, Copper.
Albany	8,994	10,977	8,409	10,829
Allegany	5,348	2,459	5,796	2,493
Broome	4,560	2,490	4,285	2,733
Cattaraugus	5,047	3,029	4,824	3,240
Cayuga	6,951	4,033	6,441	4,072
Chautauqua	7,503	3,430	7,178	3,712
Chemung	2,873	2,658	2,589	2,631
Chenango	5,111	3,758	5,034	3,795
Clinton	3,155	3,041	2,778	3,279
Columbia	4,563	4,637	4,034	4,769
Cortland	3,721	1,897	3,488	1,877
Delaware	4,709	3,952	4,435	3,969
Dutchess	6,045	5,869	5,005	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,807	1,860
Franklin	2,721	2,048	2,323	2,250
Fulton	2,593	2,203	2,491	2,291
Genesee	3,731	2,513	3,491	2,559
Greene	2,829	3,003	2,561	3,755
Hamilton	169	395	202	371
Herkimer	4,745	3,758	4,576	3,413
Jefferson	7,695	4,920	7,633	5,176
Kings	14,743	15,828	12,922	19,554
Lewis	2,748	2,302	2,654	2,476
Livingston	4,309	3,064	4,366	3,097
Madison	5,589	3,304	5,501	3,369
Monroe	8,723	7,483	8,233	7,461
Montgomery	3,414	3,264	3,178	3,365
New-York	23,616	43,282	22,536	54,312
Niagara	4,396	3,816	4,030	4,028
Oneida	10,357	9,313	10,143	9,663
Onondaga	10,215	7,747	9,321	7,768
Ontario	4,819	3,426	4,667	3,533
Orange	5,759	5,629	5,188	6,967
Orleans	3,409	2,244	3,237	2,078
Oswego	7,694	5,420	7,159	5,159
Otsego	5,892	5,638	5,576	6,612
Putnam	1,089	1,493	1,064	1,531
Queens	2,776	3,647	3,027	4,333
Rensselaer	7,931	7,503	6,935	7,906
Richmond	1,296	2,128	1,139	2,397
Rockland	1,093	1,912	1,173	2,206
Saratoga	5,400	4,229	5,139	4,584
Schenectady	2,071	2,057	1,977	2,052
Schoharie	2,852	4,486	2,457	4,686
Schuyler	2,361	1,688	2,294	1,709
Seneca	2,443	2,687	2,330	2,693
Steuben	7,101	5,048	7,020	5,353
St. Lawrence	9,721	3,424	9,698	3,623
Suffolk	3,331	3,283	3,329	3,379
Sullivan	2,741	3,255	2,451	3,288
Tioga	3,698	2,702	3,289	2,713
Tompkins	4,277	2,708	4,005	2,627
Ulster	5,697	6,347	5,609	6,730
Warren	2,274	2,061	2,194	1,910
Washington	5,178	3,113	5,031	3,243
Wayne	5,527	3,925	5,288	4,050
Westchester	6,043	6,672	5,555	7,866
Wyoming	3,677	2,189	3,677	2,397
Yates	2,713	1,522	2,681	1,430
Total	314,442	284,937	295,897	306,649

Union majority...29,505 Copperhead...10,752.
Union gain from 1862....40,257.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

The following has been received here from the Army of the Potomac:

It is reported that on Sunday six men in Rebel uniform paid a visit to Catlett's Station and inspected the interior of the cars. There was no force to pursue them.

They made no attempt to plunder, destroy or capture, and this gives the impression that they were searching for some one who was expected.

Two deserters were publicly branded in presence of their division yesterday.

On Sunday, after Kilpatrick's reconnoissance had retired from the Rapidan, the enemy threw over two or three regiments to this side, but not beyond the cover of their guns on the hights at Racoon Ford.

A brigade of the Third Corps this week, turned out and reconstructed the fencing on the farm of John Minor Botts, which had been destroyed by the troops encamping in that vicinity.

Mr. Botts is now at home, and apparently in good health and spirits.

Pacific Railroad.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1863.

The first section of 40 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, has been graded by Samuel Hallett & Brothers, in 45 days. Forty thousand ties have been delivered, and the masonry and bridge-work is nearly done. Four thousand tons of rails and rolling stock are now in course of delivery. It is confidently expected that the cars will be in operation New-Year's Day, 1864.

THE TURNIP TASTE IN MILK, can be effectually and easily cured. This we have fully proved the present season. We are indebted to a correspondent in *The Country Gentleman* for the information, which has already been worth more to us than the cost of this paper a whole year. It not only cures the evil in milk, but also in the butter. No taste of turnips can be detected. And this is the remedy: Pour a pint of boiling water upon an ounce of niter (nitrate of potassa—common saltpeter), and when thoroughly dissolved and cool, put it in a bottle ready for daily use, where it will keep cool. When you take the pail to milk, pour a tablespoonful of this solution into it, which is enough for an ordinary sized pailful of milk, and it does the work effectually. It is said that it also helps to sink the bad flavor given to milk by other food which cows eat. It is worth knowing and should be remembered.

THE BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA.

Official Report of Gen. Rosecrans.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 17, 1863.

It is understood that the War Department will before long—probably in the course of the present week—gratify the public curiosity by the publication of the reports of Gen. Rosecrans and his corps-commanders, concerning the Georgia campaign, brought here some three weeks ago by Gen. Garfield. It was [illegible] supposed that these documents would make their appearance in print simultaneously with the annual reports of the Secretary of War and the General-in-Chief, in which the causes of Gen. Rosecrans's removal are expected to be stated in full; but the authorities seem to have determined upon a different course.

The public will be disappointed if it expects any enlightenment from the report of Gen. Rosecrans as to his difficulties with the Government. The report was finished and on its way to Washington before his fate was known to him. Hence, he naturally confined himself to a narrative of the events of the campaign. The document, which is rather voluminous, commences with an account of the time and labor expended in the repairing of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad to the Tennessee River, which goes to show that the Army of the Cumberland could not well move earlier than it did. A full description of the topography of the theater of the offensive movements then follows, conveying an idea of the great local obstacles that had to be encountered, and demonstrating that the plan of operations afterward carried out south of the Tennessee was the only practicable one. The latter was to make a feint direct advance on Chattanooga with part of the army, along the north and south banks of the river, and to execute with the main body a flank movement upon the enemy's right, by which it was expected either to compel the enemy to abandon Chattanooga or to bring the flanking column between him and his lines of communication and retreat. After the former contingency had occurred, and Chattanooga had fallen into our hands, pursuing movements were instituted, under the impression that the enemy was in full retreat toward Rome and Atlanta, Gen. Crittenden's corps being directed to pursue via Dalton, Gen. Thomas's corps via Lafayette, and Gen. McCook's corps via Alpine and Summerville. Upon ascertaining, however, the enemy to be concentrated near Lafayette, a counter-concentration was ordered in McLemore's Cove. This was delayed some days by the failure of McCook's corps to take a certain road, which he had been ordered to follow. On the 16th Sept., it was ascertained that the enemy was trying to get between our army and Chattanooga, and a movement by the left ordered to prevent this. This movement brought on the first collision on the 19th. Of the battle of the 19th, but a brief account is given. No subordinate is censured in connection with it. The author of the report says of it that it was absolutely necessary to secure our concentration in front of Chattanooga; that in its course our army maintained its ground everywhere, and gained its object, viz.: the control of the roads leading through Rossville to Chattanooga.

In connection with the battle of 20th, he says that not only the safety of our communications but that of the army itself depended upon it. He states that, in the re-formation of the line of battle during the night and in the course of the early forenoon, both Gens. McCook and Crittenden repeatedly failed to post and move their commands as directed, whereby the result of the action was seriously affected. Gen. Wood he makes responsible for an unfortunate mistake in the execution of an order, by which the gap on the right was created, that resulted in the rout of that part of the line. In regard to his going into Chattanooga before the battle was over, he says that in the rout of the right he was entirely cut off from the remainder of the army and that, after an unsuccessful direct attempt to reach the left, he determined to make another by way of Rossville. On arriving near that place he was informed that Negley was in full retreat, and believing him to have been on the extreme left, he concluded that the whole army had given way, and [illegible] the defense of the place and see to the safety of the pontoon-bridges across the Tennessee. At the conclusion of the report, he speaks in rather brief terms of the services of Gen. Thomas, and bestows rather ambiguous praise upon Gens. McCook and Crittenden.

The report is accompanied by a full list of all the officers and men that distinguished themselves in the battle.

The reports of Gens. Thomas, McCook, and Crittenden are all voluminous. Gen. Thomas makes a very plain statement of facts without direct censure of any one. Gens. McCook and Crittenden claim prompt obedience to all orders of Gen. Rosecrans for themselves. The former says that all the citizens denied the existence of the road Gen. Rosecrans desired him to follow on the march from Alpine to McLemore's Cove, and that Gen. Thomas advised him also to take the one he did.

THE BORDER CONSPIRACY.

The Plot Concocted in Canada—Praiseworthy Conduct of the Governor-General and Lord Lyons—Prompt Action by our Government—Buffalo and other Lake-Port Towns to be Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 12, 1863.

The discovery of another Rebel plot, the most serious yet, has created considerable excitement in official quarters within the last twenty-four hours. Inklings of it have been given in telegrams from the West, but its full extent was not known till last night. Telegrams from Gov. Tod had previously warned the authorities that a plan was on foot for the release of the Rebel officers, nearly 1,500 in number, confined on Johnson's Island, Sandusky Bay, and suitable precautions were accordingly taken.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Nov. 12, 1863.

The following was received here to-day:

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 11—Midnight.

To the Mayor of Buffalo:

The British Minister, Lord Lyons, has to-night officially notified the Government that, from telegraphic information received from the Governor-General of Canada, there is reason to believe that there is a plot on foot by persons who have found an asylum in Canada to invade the United States, and destroy the City of Buffalo; that they propose to take possession of some of the steamboats on Lake Erie, to surprise Johnson's Island, set free the prisoners of war confined there, and proceed with them to Buffalo. This Government will employ all means in its power to suppress any hostile attack from Canada, but as other towns and cities on the shores of the lakes are exposed to the same dangers, it is deemed proper to communicate this information to you, in order that any precautions which the circumstances of the case will permit may be taken.

The Governor-General suggests that the steamboats or other vessels giving cause for suspicion by the number or character of the persons on board shall be arrested. You will please acknowledge receipt of this telegram, and communicate to this Department any information you may now or hereafter have on this subject.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 12, 1863.

It has been ascertained on inquiry at the proper bureau, that there are now over 2,000 Rebel officers on Johnson's Island, Sandusky Bay, together with 42 others, classed as guerrillas.

Eighty officers, recently captured by Meade's army, are now on the way to that place.

Several days ago there were indications, or perhaps suspicions, that the Rebels on that island contemplated a combined movement, for the purpose of making their escape, and on this information being communicated to the authorities here, the requisite precautionary measures were immediately taken, including the ordering of a gunboat to the vicinity, to prevent it. Therefore, the prisoners could not leave the island, were they to make the attempt.

Whatever apprehension may have existed on this subject is now perfectly quieted.

BUFFALO, Friday, Nov. 13, 1863.

Mayor Fargo has received a second dispatch from Secretary Stanton, stating that [illegible] has been ordered to Buffalo to adopt measures for the security of the frontier.

The Mayor has taken steps to guard against incendiarism. The Mayor is also in communication with Gov. Seymour in relation to military affairs.

BUFFALO, Friday, Nov. 13, 1863.

The Cleveland Leader of yesterday afternoon says a telegram was received, between 12 and 1 o'clock, from the officers at Johnson's Island, asking that a regiment be sent to Johnson's Island immediately. In response, 850 men of the 12th Ohio Cavalry were sent at 3 o'clock this morning.

It is reported here (Buffalo) that the captain of a propeller from Sandusky reports that a tunnel had been discovered from the prisoners' quarters on Johnson's Island to some woods several hundred feet distant; also, that about 600 muskets were found in the tunnel, which had undoubtedly been brought from Canada. The plot was to seize the U. S. steamer Michigan and two of the New-York Central propellers, and make a raid on the shipping and the City of Buffalo.

CLEVELAND, Friday, Nov. 13, 1863.

Lieut. Harris, commanding the Pittsburgh battery of six 12-pounder Napoleons and 125 men, passed here for Erie this morning, for defense against pirates.

Semi-Official Statement of the Design.

THE JOHNSON'S ISLAND EXPEDITION.

The Montreal Commercial Advertiser, the Rebel organ in Canada, thus states the designs of this contemplated raid:

The Expedition intended to effect the liberation tion of the Confederate officers held prisoners on Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, having failed, in order to remove the misapprehensions that may be created by Federal accounts of a Canadian plot to burn Western cities, we give below all the facts in which the public is interested, which may we are assured be implicity relied on.

The Washington Government having refused to continue the exchange of prisoners of war under the cartel, sent the Southern officers accustomed to a tropical climate to Johnson's Island, where 2,000 of them were confined in wretched quarters, absolutely unfit to house cattle. There is no reason to doubt that the officers selected for this prison were those upon whom the cold, damp climate, and exposure would act most prejudicially. It was in fact an attempt to commit murder, without publicly incurring the odium of slaughter.

In these circumstances the Confederate Government determined to make an attempt to rescue the doomed officers, and for this purpose an expedition was fitted out consisting of thirty-six officers under the command of one who had distinguished himself in similar dashing enterprises, and three hundred men. The officers embarked at Wilmington in the Confederate steamer R. E. Lee, and landed at Halifax. The cotton and tobacco brought by that steamer as freight were sold to furnish the funds required, amounting to $110,000. The men came overland through the States, in small parties to the general rendezvous.

The intention was to surprise the Federal garrison on Johnson's Island, liberate the prisoners, convey them to Canada in vessels provided for that purpose, and forward them by Halifax to Nassau or Bermuda; the greater part of the funds being specially devoted to paying their passage to one of these points.

Any further operations on the Lakes were left to the discretion of the officer in command, whose orders were stringent and peremptory to avoid a breach of British neutrality, and to take care that even the semblance of international wrong should be prevented. Had Johnson's Island been taken, it might have formed a basis for other operations against Federal commerce on the Lakes; but the real object of the expedition was to rescue two thousand valuable lives from the cruelty which had devoted them to slow but certain death in a climate and situation in the last degree inimical to them.

The Buffalo Commercial of the 13th inst. says of the plot:

It was simply characteristic of things, impotent and bravado, idle. Yet it is the part of prudence and caution to investigate matters thoroughly, and to take such steps as would be necessary to insure our perfect safety.

Our intelligence from Johnson's Island is to the effect that no trouble was apprehended among the prisoners there, and that if any had been intended the precautionary measures adopted had already prevented it. We understand that the Mayor has, with his accustomed sagacity and vigorous action, taken all the steps which could be taken in the premises. Gen. Dix has been ordered here by the authorities at Washington, and is expected to-day. He will closely investigate the whole matter.

In this connection it may be proper to state that our city is by no means as defenseless as might be supposed. We have a large supply of arms and munitions of every kind, and by the aid of our own regiments alone could successfully resist any armed attack such as was apprehended.

REIGN OF TERROR IN THE COAL REGIONS.

Atrocious Conduct of the Miners.

From The Lancaster (Pa.) Inquirer, 9th.

The late riot up in Frank Hughes's district is a serious affair. Four of the leading citizens of the coal business around Mauch Chunk have been killed, because they were Union men. If half which has occurred within the past three months ever came down to the press and the news marts of the people below, a very edifying comment upon the beneficent influence of Copperhead teachings upon their innocent disciples would be furnished the incendiary followers of Woodward, Horatio Seymour, &c. It is not exaggeration to say a reign of mob law, as full of incidents of riotous brutality and daily scenes of cold-blooded and deliberate murder, has long existed, equaling the records of any period of equal length in any territory of the same size in East Tennessee.

Those Irishmen who are reading or thinking men are all loyal. Every Welsh, English, or German collier is unreservedly so. But those poor wretches in their ignorance, believe all that is told them, if told in better English than their own brogue, have been inflamed by the treasonable doctrines and the inflammatory harangues of the villains who have sown this whirlwind. Organized, armed by a rifle manufactory within their own control, situated near the village of Hazleton, constantly drilled by night within plain sight of all who wish to see, these Rebels have done the work of death for four months past, undisputed and unchecked by any civil authority, with no officer of the law or of the army to stay their hands. Within that time nearly a score of loyal men have been murdered there. In many instances the murderers are known.

In the streets of Janesville men have been pulled out of their homes and cut to pieces in the streets. No man dare accept any civil office in the township. The draft enrollment has been made from the books of the mine owners. No man alive dare serve the notice. In any one of the mining villages he would not live one hour after the first service, if he ever succeeded in making that one. These men have openly boasted that "no draft dare ever be made amongst them—that it was more than a man's life was worth to attempt it—that they would murder any soldier or body of soldiers that came near them," &c., &c. The few loyal people of the neighborhood have been for some time earnestly entreating assistance from the military authorities to save them from a reign of terror, every day becoming more full of hourly horror.

This they have at last obtained through Yohe, Provost-Marshal of the Eleventh District of Pennsylvania. On Wednesday, the 28th ult., Capt. A. A. Yates, commanding the 8th Company Invalid Corps, was ordered with his command to the rebellious district, to protect the Deputy Marshal in the service of the notices, and to enforce the peace and security of the neighborhood. On the way to the mines, during a temporary delay at Mauch Chunk, word was sent to the District-Attorney of Carbon County, Mr. Counselor Leonard, that he had now an opportunity to arrest the murderers and rioters of the district; but the Democratic officer did not see fit to avail himself of the opportunity.

Capt. Yates established his headquarters at the mining district of Beaver Meadow. On Thursday morning, with a force of sixty men, he started to serve the notices. But as nobody either knew or dared to tell where anybody lived, the work was slow enough. Beyond a few curses, equal in emphasis and sincerity to anything that the veterans had ever heard in the front, and an attack upon a sentry by a drunken Buckshot, no resistance was offered. On approaching the mines, however, one of the Rebels stationed as a picket fired a gun at the party, and about fifty left for Janesville, a rendezvous about two miles distant. Word was brought that the rioters had assembled in mass at that place, and that from three to four hundred were ready to surround and bushwhack the soldiery in their further progress. A scout sent out among them confirmed this statement. Communication was immediately had with Hazelton, in the adjoining district, and a force of thirty cavalry and one hundred infantry started from there to Janesville on the morning of Friday, to coöperate with Capt. Yates.

On entering Janesville on Friday the place was perfectly quiet; but in the course of half an hour the streets began to fill, and the mob to cluster and growl along the sidewalk. The commanding officer, determining to nip this embryo New-York plug-muss in the bud, ordered the streets to be cleared. This was done in about five minutes, but in the operation one Buckshot was badly sabered. He is at this time passing the last moments of his rebellious life. The houses were then searched, and a wagon load of arms and ammunition, among them some United States muskets, taken away. So great is the dread of these ruffians that the good people of Janesville implored the forces not to leave the place. The wife of one of the mine-owners told the commanding officer that as the children were playing on the corners on Sunday, the 25th ult., one of the ruffians fired a musket ball in among them, fortunately injuring no one. That on the Monday following, a man was cut to pieces before her door.

The mine-owners are completely under control of these ruffians. They have to pay wages, in all instances as much as $80; in most cases $120 to $150 a month. They compel many loyal Irishmen to join them, and kill many who refuse. A few brave souls there are here who defy them, but the majority of the people are cowed by their brutality and great numerical force.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

The Bombardment of Sumter—The Firing from the Rebel Batteries—The Effect of our Firing upon Sumter—The Navy nearly Ready to Commence Operations.

From Our Special Correspondent.

FOLLY ISLAND, Nov. 14, 1863.

Matters remain pretty much in the same stage as they were at last advices. The bombardment of Fort Sumter is still continued at long intervals, our batteries being occupied principally in returning the fire of Moultrie and the works on Sullivan's Island, which have been more than usually active with mortars. Fort Johnson, Battery Simkins and the other Rebel fortifications on James Island throw occasional shots at Wagner. Sharpshooters have increased in number at Sumter, and a *chevaux de frise* has been erected by the garrison in the breast made in the sea wall by our guns. The sea wall is at least one-fourth lower than it was originally; the parapet of the north face can be seen above it, considerably disfigured by our fire; the south front is one confused mass of debris. Although the Rebel sharpshooters have been particularly zealous in their attentions to our artillerists at Gregg, they have succeeded only in wasting a great deal of lead, not one of our gunners having been injured by them.

Yesterday I visited the front and found things there as I have stated. Working parties are still busy in Wagner, strengthening and perfecting the work, which is a model of engineering skill. Of the armament of any of our posts it would be improper to speak at this time. The public must be content to know that they are as powerful as need be, and of the most effective guns.

Of recent promotions in the army, I would mention that Maj. McDonald of the 47th N. Y. Volunteers, has been made Lieutenant Colonel of that Regiment.

THE NAVY

has been entirely quiet for a week back, and it is altogether uncertain when Admiral Dahlgren will be ready to assume the offensive. The public should perfectly understand the difficulties to be encountered in an attack on this place; no harbor on our whole coast is so calculated both by nature and art for resistance. Knowing this, the Admiral is desirous that his fleet should be in the best fighting order, and will not attempt the attack until they are. In the mean time the people must wait, and be patient.

Capt. Daniel Ammon, Chief Ordnance Officer, has returned from the North. His absence is considered to have been one of the causes of Admiral Dahlgren's delay.

N. O. S.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

The Situation at Chattanooga—The Importance of the Stake—A Rebel Opinion.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1863.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 16th inst. uses the following language respecting Chattanooga:

All eyes are now turned upon this central point of the Confederacy and of the war. It is useless to deny that the enemy are about to make their supreme effort in that field. They are consolidating there their greatest strength. The flower of their armies is collected there, with the best of their Generals at its head. In numbers, in equipment, in munitions of war, all their preparations are of the most colossal kind. The stake at issue warrants the magnitude of their efforts; for if they are defeated there, the backbone of the war is broken, and all hope of the subjugation of the South banished forever, even from their own mad counsels. If they are successful, the South will be overrun, [illegible] It is an hour of fearful moment. The destinies of this generation, and of generations yet to come, may be involved in this battle.

ESCAPE OF YANKEE DESERTERS.

Thirty-five Yankee deserters escaped from Castle Thunder, by mining under the wall, on Friday night last. A few were recaptured.

FIRE AT WILMINGTON.

A fire occurred at Wilmington, N. C., on the 14th. Loss heavy, embracing large quantities of cotton and clothing belonging to North Carolina.

The Position Occupied by Buckner's Force—The Effect on the Rebels of Taking Brown's Ferry—Rebels Firing on Hospitals—Reports Through The Atlanta (Chattanooga) Rebel—Compensation for the Destruction of Property Belonging to Union Citizens—The Responsibility of the Chickamauga Campaign—Gen. Sherman and his Corps Expected.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 8, 1863.

The Rebel force under Buckner, which advanced to London, has fallen back to Charleston, on the Hiawassee, where it has a bridge nearly completed. Beyond this point, Gen. Burnside feels confident that he can prevent its advance.

The present position of the enemy, presents a fine display of enterprise and the live qualities which alone will win victories and circumvent the enemy. While I hope that it will be improved, I shall not be disappointed if it is not. The General who is great in battle or plans a masterly seige, may fail to improve the opportunity of inflicting a mortal blow on the enemy.

Deserters from the Rebels say that the taking of Brown's Ferry, and the way it was done, was a perfect stunner, especially to Longstreet, whose forces covered that position. It is a point they were prepared to defend to the last, because it is the key to the river, and the possession of it solved the question of supplies. It is said, furthermore, that the Rebels threaten to retake the place at almost any cost. I think, however, that they have given up that idea, for, within the last few days, they have withdrawn their forces, excepting a picket guard, from their position nearest to the Ferry.

There are several hospitals in the south-west quarter of Chattanooga. The fact that the buildings, which are white, are hospitals is as well known to the Rebels as to us. They built and used them as such, and the hospital flag can be distinctly seen by them. Nevertheless, they have for the last few days persisted in shelling these buildings—one in particular—from the top of Lookout. Two days since a shell entered Hospital No. 1, passed within two feet of a man who but two days before had suffered the amputation of a leg, and, continuing its course, buried itself several feet in the earth beneath the building. Fortunately it did not explode; had it done so, many patients must have been injured, if not killed. This persistent violation of the rules of warfare and the civilized code may necessitate the removal of the patients from the hospital to a position where they cannot be reached by guns which none but the Rebels would turn on buildings used for hospital purposes.

The Atlanta (Chattanooga) *Rebel* of the 5th says everything indicates a grand battle at an early day, "or else a movement by one or both armies which will materially alter the situation." It says that transportation is coming up to Bragg to transport the sick to the rear, that his troops are concentrating, and every furloughed man hurried to the front.

Of these preparations for a great battle there are no visible signs, and, beyond the movement under Buckner toward London, nothing unusual is or has been going on among Bragg's troops.

The Rebel further says that Gen. Howell Cobb has been placed in command of all the territory south and east of Ourtenola and Coosa Rivers, to be called the district of N. E. Georgia.

Bragg had tendered his resignation, but Davis declined to accept it.

The Rebel expresses the opinion that on the issue of the pending struggle for the recovery of Tennessee depends the duration of the war.

The Rebels seldom fire from any other battery than from that on Lookout, though they have others equally near the town. At times their practice is bad, their shells exploding frequently within their own lines; but lately they have done better, though with but two or three guns, one of which appears to be of a larger caliber than the others—probably a rifled 32-pounder, of the old marine pattern. There are many guns of this description in the hands of the Rebels, stolen principally from the Norfolk Navy-Yard, and subsequently rifled and banded *a la* Parrott.

Nothing positive has ever been ascertained concerning the alleged disagreement and fight between Longstreet's Corps and the Georgia Militia, shortly after the battle of Chickamauga, further than that a serious disagreement did ensue, growing out of the claim set up by the Georgians that they were pressed into the service solely to defend their own State, and their refusal consequently to be marched beyond its boundary. I am inclined to think that the reported fight needs confirmation. I have it on good authority, however, that the animosity existing between the new Georgia troops and Longstreet's men is so great that they are not allowed to mingle, but are kept separated.

Gen. Grant is about to promulgate an important order. It will require that whenever the property of Union citizens within this department is destroyed or disturbed by guerrillas, the loss or damage shall be compensated by an assessment on the nearest Secessionists or Secession sympathizers, and that whenever the value of such loss or damage is not realized in money, the property of such Secessionists and sympathizers shall be taken and handed over to those sustaining the loss or damage. The order will provide also, that whenever Union men, who have been made fugitives on account of their faith, return without the means of support, an assessment shall be levied on the nearest Secessionists and Secession sympathizers to support them.

These are important and wholesome provisions, having the essence of the principle "Those who dance must pay the fiddler."

By an order of Gen. Thomas, Gen. Wager has been relieved as Post Commandant, and Col. Parkhurst appointed his successor. Gen. W. is a most excellent officer. He led the advance on Chattanooga, and is distinguished alike for his bravery and executive qualities. It is not doubted that Col. Parkhurst will prove a worthy successor.

Whenever there is anything at all to be said about events and transactions which, from their bearings or magnitude, must necessarily enter into history, it is essential that the truth only, and if possible the whole of it, should be uttered. In this view, an expression in the letter published in THE TRIBUNE, dated at this place the 20th ult., to the effect that "the men responsibility" of the Chickamauga campaign—"the original agency in inaugurating the unsuccessful operations"—was not with Gen. Rosecrans, has been read with much regret. An entirely erroneous view of the facts is here taken, as the writer is probably well aware by this time. The responsibility, and the "original agency in inaugurating the unsuccessful operations" which resulted in the defeat at Chickamauga belongs wholly to Gen. Rosecrans. The furthest that the Government, in reply to his application to undertake an extended campaign, would consent to his going, was Dalton. But he pushed on notwithstanding, chafing and complaining that the authorities at Washington restrained him. In the next few days he is overwhelmed with defeat—a dear penalty for disobedience and misjudgment. Gen. Halleck has written a letter distinctly denying the responsibility of that campaign, and placing on the shoulders of Gen. Rosecrans, where it solely belongs, a fact as well attested, and in a thousand different ways, as the fact that the campaign itself was badly managed in almost every particular.

There were abundant reasons for the removal of Gen. Rosecrans, now almost universally conceded here, for giving some of which the time has not yet come, since by doing so information no less valuable to the enemy than interesting to the loyal reader would be divulged. Enough to know that the very highest considerations dictated the change, no less than the safety of the army itself, and the fruits of its previous campaigns. I believe that those who coincide in the wisdom of the change regret that some of the Eastern papers have seen fit to allude to the alleged personal habits of Gen. Rosecrans, in connection with the subjects. All such allusions I believe to be wholly unjustifiable. So far as I have been able to ascertain, after much inquiry, the General's personal habits are unexceptionable, especially on the points in regard to which he is assailed. It is not known here that he is an opium-eater, or that he has any special physical disability.

It is a fact, however, that Gen. Rosecrans and Gen. Crittenden did both sleep in the same room in Chattanooga on Saturday night, having left the field of battle in time to make some twenty miles to get here, and that they had no part in the severe fighting of Sunday morning.

I propose not to write a review of the past events—only to correct some errors, and to state what I do know.

Gen. Sherman, with a very considerable force, will, by the time this reaches its destination, have formed a junction in our immediate neighborhood, thus swelling the forces of Gen. Grant to a command of the first magnitude.

Gen. Thomas has promulgated an order for the guidance of correspondents with this army. In addition to certain restrictions—matters between them and the Provost-Marshals—they are required to sign their full and proper names to all letters written for publication. In obedience thereto, I respectfully subscribe myself

C. D. BRIGHAM.

The Situation in the Vicinity of London—Burnside Threatened—The Rebel Expedition to the Upper Tennessee—Arrival of Supplies and Paymasters—Incident of the Midnight Fight—How General Howard took in Rebel Prisoners—Another Concerning Gen. W. F. Smith at Brown's Ferry.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 9, 1863.

The situation of affairs on our left, in the vicinity of London, is such as to cause some uneasiness lest [illegible] Cheatham, who has been collecting supplies in the Sweetwater Valley, moved forward some days since, with the purpose of crossing the Little Tennessee River in the vicinity of Morganstown. Whatever may be the Rebel plan, it is entirely certain that they have set out with the intention of crossing the Tennessee and compelling Burnside to fight at a disadvantage or fall back so as to uncover Knoxville and an important part of East Tennessee.

That Gen. Grant is fully alive to the situation of affairs, is entirely certain. It may turn out, however, that the enemy has secured an advantage in having the start. That it may necessitate movements that would not otherwise be undertaken by this army, is not impossible. Activity or quiet, as I have before said, depends very much on the enemy's movements.

It is entirely certain that the next few days will develope something of interest on the Upper Tennessee, if not in this immediate vicinity, and it is to be hoped that the expedition which the Rebels regard so important will prove as barren of results as have been all their previous efforts to retain possession of this State.

The whole force immediately in front of us must necessarily have been considerably reduced by this diversion up the river, unless Bragg has been reënforced. From the vicinity of Lookout they have almost wholly withdrawn, and Bragg must either have a larger force than he has been credited with, or he has so much weakened himself in our front as to invite attack. If he has, by reënforcements, kept his force in this neighborhood good, while Buckner's force is detached, there would appear to be an earnest undertaking of that which Davis threatened—the repossession of Tennessee. I know nothing of the plans of Gen. Grant, nor shall I attempt a guess, but I can safely say that it would comport with his reputation should means be taken to settle all doubts on this point. It may turn out that Bragg has miscalculated in supposing this army incapable of active operations so soon after a great battle and defeat, with so many difficulties as it has had to encounter touching supplies and a distant base.

Two things have greatly gladdened this army very lately—the receipt of supplies at a rate that betokens a current of full and steady volume, and the arrival of the paymasters. Some twenty-five of them came last night by boat from Bridgeport. These two things tell the soldier that he has a Government that is mindful of him—that whatever else comes, he will be paid and fed, though the presence of the paymasters may be at long intervals and at times rations may not be abundant.

An unrecorded incident of the midnight fight between Hooker's and Longstreet's forces in Lookout Valley, ten days ago, has come to my knowledge, and deserves to have a place on the record: A short time subsequent to this magnificent charge on the enemy in their breastworks by Gen. Geary's brigade, Gen. Howard, taking with him a small escort of cavalry, started for that part of the field where Gen. Geary was supposed to be. He had not gone far when he came up with a body of infantry. "What cavalry is that?" was the hail. "All right," responded Gen. H., at the same time calling out, "What men are those?" "Longstreet's!" was the reply. "All right; come here," said Gen. H. The men approached. "Have we whipped those fellows?" asked Gen. H., in a manner to keep up the deception. "No, d—n them; they were too much for us, and drove us from our rifle-pits like devils. We're whipped ourselves." By this time the Rebels had gathered nearer. "Lay down your arms!" demanded Gen. H. in a stern voice. The men surrendered. Taking his prisoners in charge, Gen. H. proceeded on his way. He had not gone far before another party of Rebel infantry called out, "What cavalry is that?" "All right!" was the response again of Gen. H. as he proceeded. On approaching the position occupied by Geary, that officer had observed the advancing horsemen and infantry, as he supposed the prisoners to be, and supposing them to be Rebels, he had ordered his guns to be loaded with canister, and in a moment more would have given the intrepid Howard and his little force the benefit of it. But the General who had successfully deceived the enemy found a way to make himself known to friends, and so escaped a reception of that kind.

Speaking of unrecorded incidents, I am put in mind of one that happened to Gen. Wm. F. Smith of Brown's Ferry: When the engineers were engaged in laying the pontoon bridge, in the morning, the Rebels commenced shelling them, and at one time their shells burst with an accuracy rather uncomfortable. To encourage the men not to mind what the Rebels were about, but to keep right on with their work, Gen. Smith went upon the bridge, where Capt. Fox and Lieut. Dresser were sharing the labors and perils of the position. After shelling for a time the Rebels drew off. Next day the two coats and vest worn by Gen. Smith at the time were found cut clean through just under the collar, on the back of the neck. The cut in the garments was of such a character as to indicate clearly that it was by a fragment of a shell, which, had it cut an inch deeper, would have caused a grievous hurt indeed.

The weather to-day is biting cold, which fact, taken in connection with the scarcity in the wood-market, has made pretty much everybody extremely uncomfortable. Considering that we are in what is practically termed "the sunny South," the cold blasts and the cutting crispness of the atmosphere seem quite out of place. Our soldiers have been busy preparing for the "cold snap," and I am glad to know that it has found them well protected. They sigh (swear rather) for the overcoats which are supposed to be somewhere on the way, and which should have been here many days ago. But the men are as patient as they are brave.

Gen. Brennan, Chief of Artillery, is getting some heavy guns in position—a fact which, I presume, will not be considered contraband, since the guns themselves will be likely to proclaim it before many days. It was the remark of a soldier, engaged in putting the guns in position: "It'll be no use trying to come this way, Mr. Bragg! Better take warning in time, and get a little further off. You can see just as well, and will stand a better chance of not getting hurt." The advice was sound.

C. D. BRIGHAM.

From the Correspondence of The Cincinnati Commercial.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 11.—There has been no fighting since our seizure of Lookout Valley two weeks ago. Hooker's position is considered impregnable. Communication by the river, between Brown's Ferry, two miles below, and Bridgeport, is uninterrupted and secure. Wagons pass daily by the river road. Supplies for men and animals are accumulating steadily. The dead point of danger is past. The army is sanguine and the future is bright. The enemy holds Lookout yet, and throws shell occasionally in both directions. Nearly all fall short. None have been injured in the city, and but one killed and one wounded in Lookout Valley. Bragg maintains a bold front near the city. There is no diminution of force apparent.

The Chattanooga Rebel of Nov. 10 admits that Bragg cannot take Chattanooga without greater loss than the South can sustain. *The Savannah Republican* says the same, and urges the reënforcement of Lee from here to defeat Meade, when Grant could easily be whipped.

The Rebel claims Knoxville certain, and hopes that will release Bragg and prevent further retreat on Georgia.

The correspondent of *The Rebel*, from the front of Chattanooga, on Nov. 2, says:

"Had Jenkins attacked Hooker in sufficient force the day after the Unionists got possession of Kelly's Ferry, and thrown a bridge over the river, as Bragg ordered him to, or even on the succeeding day (Wednesday), it is possible we might have still remained masters of the situation, as by getting possession of Lookout Valley the Unionists have a fortified position, and it is almost, if not quite as strong as Chattanooga. If attacked in the valley they (the Unionists) can reënforce more rapidly and safely than we can; if attacked in Chattanooga they could reënforce sooner from the valley than we could send troops from our left to the center. From Brown's Ferry to the railroad is only one mile. If not molested the Unionists will, of course, construct the railroad to the Ferry, reducing the distance of hauling supplies from sixty miles to two. This new move on the military chess-board, by which the Unionists got possession of Lookout Valley and the railroad to Bridgeport, was a masterly stroke. The conception was brilliant, executed admirably, and the combination faultless. Everything slipped from us so easily, or was taken so adroitly, we hardly knew when it was done. This operation has changed the whole aspect. There is no longer any doubt of the Union commander's ability to obtain supplies this Winter, unless speedily overcome. To do this, we shall have to fight another battle, and overcome physical difficulties of a serious character. Why, then, should we remain longer in the mud and water of Chattanooga Valley?

"Gen. Hardee has been assigned the command of Polk's Corps. Howell Cobb is here. President Davis was at Goldsboro', N. C., on the 7th."

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the Teutonia from Southampton, Nov. 6, off Cape Race, we have one day later news from Europe.

The Union steamer Kearsarge had been ordered to leave Cork Harbor in twenty-four hours, but the commander refused. She was said to be watching the blockade runners at Cork. The Alabama is cruising in the Bay of Bengal.

An insurgent corps of 600 infantry and 230 cavalry, who had invaded Vilhynoa, surrendered to the Russians on the 3d inst.

The Grand Duke Constantine is to be relieved as Governor of Poland, and will travel abroad. Gen. Berg takes his place.

The Spanish Cortes opened on the 3d. The Queen's speech says that the project of constitutional reform has been definitely resolved upon; that the office of Senator will be hereditary; that no diminution will be made in the budget.

The steamship City of London, we have Liverpool dates to Nov. 4 and Queenstown to Nov. 5.

In the Court of Exchequer, on the 3d of November, the Attorney-Ge[illegible] enlarged for moving for [illegible] that he should appear in Court again on the 5th.

Mr. W. C. Jewett has returned to Europe to renew his agitation in favor of European mediation in our war. He has published a letter from Mr. Vallandigham, advocating the same views.

There were reports that the Alabama or some other Rebel privateer had been seen near Ceylon. The Georgia was expected to arrive at Southampton.

The French Chambers were opened on the 5th of November by a pacific speech by the Emperor. He proposed a European Congress for settling the Polish question, and expressed the hope that the arrival of Maximilian in Mexico would prove an advantage to that country. Only passing allusions were made to American affairs.

A decree of the King of Prussia summons both Houses of the Prussian Parliament to meet on the 9th inst. The *National Gazette* thus analyzes the results of the elections, allowing for double returns and a few cases in which the choice remains yet unknown: Progressists [illegible] Radicals, 140; Bockum-Dolff's party, Liberals [illegible] 8; the "old" and rather the weakly Liberal party is reduced to 8; newly chosen Liberals, 19. The Roman Catholics are reduced from 32 to 25; Conservatives, 37; Poles, 27. Of course the Liberal majority must in any case be overwhelming. Perhaps the most striking fact about the election is that the moderates of both sides seem to have been discarded.

A rumor that an attempt would be made to take out to sea by force the steam rams in the Mersey induced the English Government to send the iron-plated frigate Consort and a gunboat to Liverpool to watch the rams. The Prince Consort, on her way from Plymouth to Liverpool, was seriously disabled and put into [illegible]. The work on the rams has been suspended, and two gunboats were keeping watch over Laird's yard.

A new steamship line, from Liverpool and London to New-York, will be established by a company, called the National Steam Navigation Company of London and Liverpool, whose object is to substitute powerful screw steamers for sailing vessels in American and other trades. The Company has provisionally purchased three new steamers.

The French Government has compelled the Mexican Consuls to cease their functions. A plan of making Paris a port by a ship canal is revived.

New negotiations on the Schleswig-Holstein question have been commenced by Denmark and Germany. Earl [illegible] has sent to the Federal Diet a new proposition as [illegible] of mediation.

Commercial Intelligence.

[The Teutonia brings no regular commercial dispatch. The following is taken from late newspapers:]

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5.—The COTTON market opens quiet, and depression still continues. Sales probably 6,000 bales.

Consols steady at 92¾ for account. Confederate Cotton Loan, 66.

The Directors of Bank of England have raised the rate of discount.

The Canada Kidnapping Case.

Canada papers are rabidly excited by a case of alleged kidnapping, with which they have contrived to connect the name of the U. S. Consul-General at Montreal, Joshua R. Giddings. Divested of the peculiar Canadian dress, the facts seem to be these:

W. Louis Redpath, said to be a British subject, a former resident of New-York, was arrested in Montreal by one Jones, a detective professing to be in the employ of the New-York police. Redpath was charged with arson and murder during the riots in this city, and was brought here for trial. Once here, it seems to have been discovered that he was not concerned in them at all, and after a few days' detention, he was set at liberty. It is alleged that during his imprisonment he was coerced into signing a certificate that he voluntarily accompanied Jones to New-York—the certificate being made a condition of his release. Redpath's statement is the only evidence to that effect. He returned to Montreal after a short stay in New-York, and has extensively ventilated his grievances through the Montreal and other journals.

Mr. Giddings's connection with the case is sufficiently shown by his own statement. He has thought it worth while, the Canadian excitement becoming somewhat furious, to address a letter to *The Montreal Herald*, explaining that he was called on by Jones with request for a letter to the Chief of Police in New-York which should recommend the payment of an assistant to be employed by Jones in conveying his prisoner to New-York. Jones being plausible and the case apparently free from suspicion, Mr. Giddings wrote the letter. It was subsequently exhibited—or Redpath says it was—to him and to the Sheriff of Burlington, Vt., as Mr. Giddings's warrant or indorsement of the arrest—which it in no sense was. Redpath on the strength of it has caused Mr. Giddings to be arrested and held to bail in the sum of $30,000, as an accomplice in the kidnapping. With this proceeding the case rests for the present. It is needless to remark that there is nothing in the facts, even as they appear in the Montreal versions, to justify any other inference against Mr. Giddings than that he may have acted rather hastily in a case about which he was imperfectly informed.

At the late local election at Springfield, Ill., the home of President Lincoln, this hitherto stronghold of the Copperheads was carried by the Union men with a Republican gain of 347 votes.

John F. Kinney, formerly Judge of Utah Territory, has been elected (without opposition) as Delegate in Congress from that Territory. Judge Kinney is a Democrat.

THE MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 18.

1,000	U. S. 6s 1-yr. Cer.	101¼	150	Hudson Riv. Railroad	127
10,000	do. new	98¾	100	do. b10	127½
13,000	do.	98¾	500	Harlem Railroad	93
15,000	Missouri State 6s	65	400	do.	93½
1,000	do.	64½	200	do. b3	94
1,000	Miss. 6s, iss. to Han. & St. Jo. RR	63½	100	do. b15	94
7,000	Ohio & Miss. Cer.	37½	500	Reading Railroad	124
3,000	New-York Cen. 7s	103	100	do.	123¾
2,000	Erie 3d Mtg. Bonds	113	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	124
1,000	Mich. So. 2d Mtg.	104	100	do.	124½
2,000	Mich. So. Skg. Fund	109½	600	M. S. & N. I. Railroad	82
1,000	Illinois Cen. Bonds	119	150	do.	82¼
6,000	Chic. & N. W. 2d M.	75	100	do.	82½
6,000	do.	75½	250	M. S. & N. I. G.	142
10,000	do.	76	100	M. & C. 2d Pref.	51
5,000	do. b30	76½	2000	Hud. Riv. R. R. S.	94
3,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	102	2000	do.	93½
6,000	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d	103	300	Ill. Cen. RR. Scrip	119
500	do.	102½	100	do. s30	119
5,000	Chic. & Al. 1st M.	103	200	do.	119½
6,000	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d M.	103	100	do. b30	120
700	American Gold	149½	1500	Cleve. & Pit. RR.	106
80,000	do	150	350	do.	106
25	Manhattan Bank	140	100	do.	106½
20	Citizens Bank	107	150	Galena & Chicago RR.	109
20	Bank of the Com'h	103	300	do.	110¼
10	Bank of Commerce	105	850	do.	110
250	Cumb. Coal Pref.	32½	100	do. s10	110
550	Quick'r Mining Co.	64	150	do.	110½
200	do. b10	64½	65	Cleve. & Toledo RR.	116
50	do.	64½	100	Chicago & R. I. RR.	106
50	do. b30	65½	100	do. s30	106
100	American Coal Co.	96	1000	do.	106½
250	do.	95	50	do. b30	106
700	Bucks County Lead	1¼	100	do. b15	106
100	Mariposa Min. Co. b10	43½	100	do. b15	106
100	do. b10	43½	50	do. s10	106½
700	do.	43	50	do. b30	106½
100	do.	42½	150	Mil. & P. du Ch. RR.	62
100	do. b10	43	11	Mil. & P. du C. 2d Pre.	86
150	do.	42¾	100	Tol. & Wabash RR. b10	49
100	do. b30	43	1000	P., Ft. W. & Chicago	85
100	Pac. Mail St. Co.	214	100	do. s10	84½
5	do.	215	100	do. s10	85
150	N. Y. Central RR.	135	100	do. b30	85½
50	do. s30	135	200	do. b10	85½
200	do.	135½	100	do.	85¼
300	do. s15	135	300	Chic. & N. W. RR.	48
400	do.	135¼	500	do.	49
300	do.	135	100	do. b20	49
100	Erie Railway	104¼	700	do.	48½
100	do. s30	104	300	do. b20	49
100	do. b10	104½	300	do. b10	49
200	do. b5	104½	400	do.	48½
1700	do.	104¼	600	do.	48
200	do. s60	104	100	do.	47½
600	do.	104	40	do.	47½
200	do. b30	105	150	Chicago & Alton RR.	86
100	do. b10	105	150	do.	86
300	Erie Railway Pref.	102	200	Chic. & Alton Pref.	85½
			200	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pref.	71

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18—P. M.

Gold is higher under the demand for exchange, and the quotation is firm at 150, where it remained all day. Stocks upon the street did not maintain the extreme prices of last night, and were offered freely for cash to realize very small profits. At the Stock Exchange Government securities were steady for all issues. Border State stocks neglected. Tennessee 6s, 59@60; Missouri 6s, 64½@65; Canton Company, 33@33½; Delaware and Hudson, 178 asked; Pennsylvania Coal Company, 163@165; Quicksilver Mining Company, 64@65. Pacific Mail, 214@215; N. Y. Central, 135¼@135½; Erie Railway, 104½@104¾; do. Preferred, 101½@102; Hudson River, 127; Harlem, 94@94½; Reading, 123¾@124; Michigan Central, 124½; do. Southern, 82½@83; do. Guaranteed, 142; Illinois Central, 119½@120; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 106½@106¾; Galena and Chicago, 110@110½; Cleveland and Toledo, 116¼@116½; Rock Island Railroad, 106½@106¾; Central American Transit Company, 31@33½; Burlington and Quincy, 118@119. Stocks have been irregular. Early in the day there was a reaction from last night's advance, and cash stock abundant. At the Stock Exchange the decline was recovered, and the market firm, with a moderate business. After the call the market broke again, and cash stock was again pressed upon a yielding market. At the Second Board prices were higher. The market is still without the elements which stimulated the advance through 1862 and 1863. They were a constantly increasing volume of currency and bank credits, and a steadily growing circle of speculators attracted to Wall street by stories of fortunes made with fabulous rapidity. The slow processes of time have changed all this. Currency and bank credits have commenced to decline, the mania of speculation has given way to a soberer state of affairs, and the most reckless adventurer now appreciates the difference in risk between buying at last year's rates and this, and pauses. The moment that fresh buyers for a rise diminish, the whole edifice falls from natural causes. If the old causes of the speculative advance ever revival old results would follow. As there is no present prospect of such revival, speculative values of stocks and all other commodities must yield to the laws of trade, and tend toward natural values again. The active shares of the day have been: Galena, which closes 112, under reports of an extra dividend in the form of shares to represent canceled bonds in the sinking fund, and Illinois Central which rose to 120½@¾, upon the statement of a 4 ℘ cent dividend in January, making 6 ℘ cent for the year. The closing prices at 5 o'clock were: Gold, 151⅛ bid; N. Y. Central, 136¼ bid; Erie, 105 bid; Erie Preferred, 102½ bid; Hudson River, 127 bid; Reading, 124½ bid; Pittsburg, 107 bid; Galena, 112½ bid.

Money is quoted at 7 ℘ cent among Stock houses, with a good demand at the rate. There is no disposition on the part of banks to encourage Stock houses to borrow, upon even large margins. The claims of commercial houses have the preference, and it is not probable that an immediate change will be seen, as that branch of the business will employ all the money the banks can spare. These institutions are now banking upon Legal-Tender Notes, which are not an increasing quantity but a steadily decreasing one, from the effects of hoarding, these notes being everywhere regarded as next to gold in value.

Boston Cattle Market,

AT CAMBRIDGE AND BOSTON.

Reported for The Tribune, for the week ending, Nov. 13, 1863.

The following is the amount of fresh Stock reported at market:

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Shotes.	Fat Hogs.	Veals
This week	3,234	6,200	100	2,000	....
Last week	5,214	7,262	114	4,800	....
Last year (Nov. 20)	4,413	7,007	600	5,000	....

CATTLE AND SHEEP FROM STATES.

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Calves.	Horses	Swine
Maine	770	977	..	..	..
New-Hampshire	411	630	..	..	..
Vermont	1,040	3,239	..	..	..
Massachusetts	101	53	..	..	..
New-York	118	222	..	..	..
Western States	454	..	..	..	..
Canada	300	2,023	..	..	..
Total	3,300	6,248	50	200	2,500

The wind, which has for several days held out east, seems this forenoon to be working round to a cooler and clearer corner; but still it is warm and cloudy, and Messrs. Scollans & Monroe, who hold most of the Albany cattle, are a little anxious about the health of "Sam" in New-York, as they regard Brighton as rather unhealthy this week. It is hoped, however, that the adage about "a bad beginning making a good ending" may apply to this market before night.

PRICES.

Beeves—First quality..$7 75@$8 00 } Per 100 ℔ on the total
Second do..... 6 75@ 7 50 } weight of hide, tallow,
Third do...... 5 00@ 6 50 } and dressed beef.
Extra, $8 25@$8 75.

Working Oxen—$70@$150, according to their value as beef.

Stores—Yearlings, $10@$14; Two-year-olds, $15@$27; Three-year-olds, $20@$30.

Sheep—5½@6c. ℘ ℔ on live weight; in lots $2 75@$5 50.

Lambs—$3 25@$5 25 each.

Milch Cows—$25, $30, $40, and $55. Ordinary, $18@$20.

Swine—Stores, wholesale, 5@6c.; retail, 5½@7c. Live fat Hogs, distillery, 6c.; corn-fed, 6⅛@6½c. ℘ ℔.

Hides, 8½@9c. *Calf Skins*, 11c. *Tallow*, 9@9½c. *Pelts*, $2@$2 37.

At this market a large part of the business is usually transacted on Tuesday, but this week it was much interrupted by the steady fall of rain yesterday. It has rained most of the time since Sunday night, and the wind and water of the unpaved yards and lanes were avoided by all who could wait till to-day. There was, however, considerable trading yesterday. The Sheep trade, which is usually done at the cars, dragged hard, and many flocks were yarded, where some of them remained all day. The city mutton market was reported as very dull last week, and the butchers said they must buy cheaper than heretofore, or not at all. There are about 1,000 stale Sheep, beside the 6,200 above reported. Drovers, whose stock was not engaged, complain of the prices offered, and some of them talk of keeping their flocks till next week. Perhaps one half of the Cattle at Cambridge were sold, Tuesday, with about the same proportion of the Western, and less of the Eastern. Drovers generally complain that beef is lower this week than last. M. T. Shackett sold 22 Vermont Oxen at 9c. ℘ ℔, which he says are fully equal to Oxen he sold last week at 8½c. A. N. Monroe sold 94 Western cattle of various qualities, in small bunches, as follows: 13 of 1,500 ℔ each, live weight, at 8¼c., 30 sk.; 8 of 1,400 ℔ each, 9½c. on dressed weight—hide, tallow, and meat; 10 of 1,485 ℔ at 8c., 34 sk.; 8 of 1,150 ℔ at 7¼c., ¼ sk.; 17, total live weight, 23,375 ℔, at 7c. 35 sk.; and 41, average 800 ℔, at 5½c., 40 sk. There were about 1,900 head of cattle, mostly young animals, unfit for the butchers, left over from last week, and this class of stock sells hard, and generally at a loss to the drover, while good, fair Beef Cattle sell much more satisfactorily, and at much nearer last week's prices. The weather is warm, and the city market is called very tough by the wholesale butchers. We doubt whether all the stock will be sold to-day.

Philadelphia Cattle Market—Nov. 18.

The supply of Beef Cattle this week was quite large, amounting to 2,750 head, and mostly fine Cattle. Sales were made at from $7 to $9 50 for ordinary and good, and from $9 to $10 25 ℘ 100 ℔ for extra and prime stock. The market closed brisk.

SHEEP—This market continues active and the supply excellent. The offerings amounted to 7,650 head, all of which were sold at from 4½ to 5½c. ℘ ℔ gross.

HOGS—The supply of Hogs amounted at both yards to over 4,000 head. Sales were made at from $5 to $8 50 ℘ 100 ℔ net.

COWS—There has been no change in this market. 175 head were disposed of at from $20 to $45 each, according to quality and condition.

[Advertisement.]

THE BEST MAGAZINE

In America, as pronounced by the universal verdict of the press and reading public, is

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

Subscription, $3 a year. Reduction to Clubs. For particulars address the publishers, TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston.

[Advertisement.]

MORTON'S GOLD PENS are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and strictly *with the Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see the "Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

[Advertisement.]

A NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

EXTRACT OF THE

NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS,

NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS,

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NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by druggists generally.

[Advertisement.]

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JAPONICA of the Société Hygeinique for restoring and beautifying the Hair. General depot at L. BASTET'S, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York. Wigs and Toupees sent free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

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The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

The Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh,
King County, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS.—Valuable premiums to yearly subscribers at $1, and splendid premiums for Clubs and terms for canvassers. The splendid Winter number, with one dollar's worth of full size patterns and other beautiful and valuable novelties now ready.

S. T.—1860—X.

Persons of sedentary habits, troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer, if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
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They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has D. S. Barnes's signature on our private U. S. Stamp over the cork, with plantation scene, and our firm signature on a fine steel-plate engraving on side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. We defy any person to match the taste or character of our goods. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in bulk is an impostor. We sell only in our log cabin bottle. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. law, and will be so prosecuted by us. We already have our eye on two parties refilling our bottles, &c., who will succeed in getting themselves into close quarters. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is perfectly incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present to their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats, and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & Co.,
No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

READER! did you notice the advertisement of the Rev. CHARLES E. KING in the last number of your *Weekly Tribune*? If not, take our advice; find & read it here!

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THOREAU'S EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS. By Henry D. Thoreau. 12mo. pp. 319. Ticknor & Fields.

Several of Mr. Thoreau's characteristic papers in the *Atlantic Monthly*, together with a biographical sketch of the author by Mr. R. W. Emerson, are contained in this singularly interesting volume. Mr. Thoreau was no less remarkable in his personal character than in his writings. New-England, which is said to be prolific in unique specimens of human nature, never gave birth to a more extraordinary personage. He was wholly and exclusively himself, living apart from the world, standing alone in proud, if not defiant, isolation, and, with perhaps a single exception, indebted to none of his kind, for influence or sympathy. He respected no traditions, adopted no customs, owned no authority, cherished no faith, beyond the law of his own mind. Society had no attractions for his introverted nature; in his view, silence was eminently better than speech; human beings were superfluous, if not offensive, in his lonely path; while he made friends of every native of the woods and streams, knew every bird, every fish, every beast, every insect, by name; and found with them a strange companionship in their solitary haunts. "He was a born protestant," says Mr. Emerson. "He declined to give up his large ambition of knowledge and action for any narrow craft or profession, aiming at a much more comprehensive calling, the art of living well. If he slighted and defied the opinions of others, it was only that he was more intent to reconcile his practice with his own belief. Never idle or self-indulgent, he preferred, when he wanted money, earning it by some piece of manual labor agreeable to him, as building a boat or a fence, planting, grafting, surveying, or other short work, to any long engagements. With his hardy habits and few wants, his skill in wood-craft, and his powerful arithmetic, he was very competent to live in any part of the world. It would cost him less time to supply his wants than another. He was therefore secure of his leisure. He was bred to no profession; he never married; he lived alone; he never went to church; he never voted; he refused to pay a tax to the State; he ate no flesh, he drank no wine, he never knew the use of tobacco; and, though a naturalist, he used neither trap nor gun. He chose, wisely, no doubt, for himself, to be the bachelor of thought and Nature. He had no talent for wealth, and knew how to be poor without the least hint of squalor or inelegance. Perhaps he fell into his way of living without forecasting it much, but approved it with later wisdom. 'I am often reminded,' he wrote in his journal, 'that, if I had bestowed on me the wealth of Crœsus, my aims must be still the same, and my means essentially the same.' He had no temptations to fight against—no appetites, no passions, no taste for elegant trifles. A fine house, dress, the manners and talk of highly cultivated people, were all thrown away on him. He much preferred a good Indian, and considered these refinements as impediments to conversation, wishing to meet his companion on the simplest terms. He declined invitations to dinner-parties, because there each was in every one's way, and he could not meet the individuals to any purpose. 'They make their pride,' he said, 'in making their dinner cost much; I make my pride in making my dinner cost little.' When asked at table what dish he preferred, he answered, 'The nearest.' He did not like the taste of wine, and never had a vice in his life. He said—'I have a faint recollection of pleasure derived from smoking dried lily-stems, before I was a man. I had commonly a supply of these. I have never smoked anything more noxious.'"

A suggestive anecdote is related of his independent ways at an early period of life:

He was graduated at Harvard College in 1837, but without any literary distinction. An iconoclast in literature, he seldom thanked colleges for their services to him, holding them in small esteem, while yet his debt to them was important. After leaving the University, he joined his brother in teaching a private school, which he soon renounced. His father was a manufacturer of lead-pencils, and Henry applied himself to this craft, believing he could make a better pencil than was then in use. After completing his experiments, he exhibited his work to chemists and artists in Boston, and having obtained their certificates to its excellence and to its equality with the best London manufacture, he returned home contented. His friends congratulated him that he had now opened his way to fortune. But he replied, that he should never make another pencil. "Why should I? I would not do again what I have done once." He resumed his endless walks and miscellaneous studies, making every day some new acquaintance with Nature, though as yet never speaking of zoölogy or botany, since, though very studious of natural facts, he was incurious of technical and textual science.

No love or admiration, which he sometimes called forth in young persons addicted to hero worship, could seduce him from his self-absorption. He regarded men and women as beings to be criticised, not to be sympathized with. "He understood the matter in hand at a glance, and saw the limitations and poverty of those he talked with, so that nothing seemed concealed from such terrible eyes. I have repeatedly known young men of sensibility converted in a moment to the belief that this was the man they were in search of, the man of men, who could tell them all they should do. His own dealing with them was never affectionate, but superior, didactic—scorning their petty ways—very slowly conceding, or not conceding at all, the promise of his society at their houses, or even at his own. 'Would he not walk with them?' 'He did not know. There was nothing so important to him as his walk; he had no walks to throw away on company.' Visits were offered him from respectful parties, but he declined them. Admiring friends offered to carry him at their own cost to the Yellow-Stone River—to the West Indies—to South America. But though nothing could be more grave or considered than his refusals, they remind one in quite new relations of that fop Brummel's reply to the gentleman who offered him his carriage in a shower, 'But where will *you* ride, then?'—and what accusing silences, and what searching and irresistible speeches, battering down all defenses, his companions can remember." Still he cherished a whimsical pride in the little village in which he was born. All the treasures of the universe were to be found near the banks of the Assabeth. "He remarked that the Flora of Massachusetts embraced almost all the important plants of America—most of the oaks, most of the willows, the best pines, the ash, the maple, the beech, the nuts. He returned Kane's 'Arctic Voyage' to a friend of whom he had borrowed it, with the remark, that 'most of the phenomena noted might be observed in Concord.' He seemed a little envious of the Pole, for the coincident sunrise and sunset, or five minutes' day after six months: a splendid fact, which Annursnuc had never afforded him. He found red snow in one of his walks, and told me that he expected to find yet the *Victoria regia* in Concord. He was the attorney of the indigenous plants, and owned to a preference of the weeds to the imported plants, as of the Indian to the civilized man—and noticed, with pleasure, that the willow bean-poles of his neighbor had grown more than his beans. 'See these weeds,' he said, 'which have been hoed at by a million farmers all Spring and Summer, and yet have prevailed, and just now come out triumphant over all lanes, pastures, fields, and gardens, such is their vigor. We have insulted them with low names, too—as Pigweed, Wormwood, Chickweed, Shad-Blossom.' He says, 'They have names, too—Ambrosia, Stellaria, Amelanchia, Amaranth, etc.'"

Few doubtless but would prefer Mr. Thoreau's writings to his company. His descriptions of nature are glowing with vitality. He loved every tree and shrub, if not man. His pictures are true to life, and inspired with passion. Though clothed in the language of prose, they are alive with the deepest spirit of poetry. Their enchantment never palls upon the sense, they charm the reader into love of the scene, if not of the writer, and fill his memory with sweet and pleasant images of the beauty and mystery of nature. What admirable fidelity in his account of an ascent of Wachusett:

In due time we began to ascend the mountain, passing first through a grand sugar maple-wood, which bore the marks of the auger, then a denser forest, which gradually became dwarfed, till there were no trees whatever. We at length pitched our tent on the summit. It is but nineteen hundred feet above the village of Princeton, and three thousand above the level of the sea; but by this slight elevation it is infinitely removed from the plain, and when we reached it we felt a sense of remoteness, as if we had traveled into distant regions, to Arabia Petrea, or the farthest east. A robin upon a staff was the highest object in sight. Swallows were flying about us, and the chewink and cuckoo were heard near at hand. The summit consists of a few acres, destitute of trees, covered with bare rocks, interspersed with blueberry bushes, raspberries, gooseberries, strawberries, moss, and a fine wiry grass. The common yellow lily, and dwarf-cornel, grow abundantly in the crevices of the rocks. This clear space, which is gently rounded, is bounded a few feet lower by a thick shrubbery of oaks, with maples, aspens, beeches, cherries, and occasionally a mountain-ash intermingled, among which we found the bright blue-berries of the Solomon's Seal, and the fruit of the pyrola. From the foundation of a wooden observatory, which was formerly erected on the highest point, forming a rude, hollow structure of stone, a dozen feet in diameter, and five or six in hight, we could see Monadnock, in simple grandeur, in the northwest, rising nearly a thousand feet higher, still the "far blue mountain," though with an altered profile. The first day the weather was so hazy that it was in vain we endeavored to unravel the obscurity. It was like looking into the sky again, and the patches of forest here and there seemed to flit like clouds over a lower heaven. As to voyagers of an aërial Polynesia, the earth seemed like a larger island in the ether; on every side, even as low as we, the sky shutting down, like an unfathomable deep, around it, a blue Pacific island, where who knows what islanders inhabit? and as we sail near its shores we see the waving of trees and hear the lowing of kine.

Here is another view of the same landscape:

The morning twilight began as soon as the moon had set, and we arose and kindled our fire, whose blaze might have been seen for thirty miles around. As the daylight increased, it was remarkable how rapidly the wind went down. There was no dew on the summit, but coldness supplied its place. When the dawn had reached its prime, we enjoyed the view of a distinct horizon line, and could fancy ourselves at sea, and the distant hills the waves in the horizon, as seen from the deck of a vessel. The cherry-birds flitted around us, the nuthatch and flicker were heard among the bushes, the titmouse perched within a few feet, and the song of the woodthrush again rung along the ridge. At length we saw the sun rise up out of the sea, and shine on Massachusetts; and from this moment the atmosphere grew more and more transparent till the time of our departure, and we began to realize the extent of the view, and how the earth, in some degree, answered to the heavens in breadth, the white villages to the constellations in the sky. There was little of the sublimity and grandeur which belong to mountain scenery, but an immense landscape to ponder on a Summer's day. We could see how ample and roomy is nature. As far as the eye could reach, there was little life in the landscape; the few birds that flitted past did not crowd. The travelers on the remote highways, which intersect the country on every side, had no fellow-travelers for miles, before or behind. On every side, the eye ranged over successive circles of towns, rising one above another, like the terraces of a vineyard, till they were lost in the horizon. Wachusett is, in fact, the observatory of the State. There lay Massachusetts, spread out before us in its length and breadth, like a map. There was the level horizon, which told of the sea on the east and south, the well-known hills of New-Hampshire on the north, and the misty summits of the Hoosac and Green Mountains, first made visible to us the evening before, blue and unsubstantial, like some bank of clouds which the morning wind would dissipate, on the north-west and west. These last distant ranges, on which the eye rests unwearied, commence with an abrupt boulder in the north, beyond the Connecticut, and traverse southward, with three [illegible] grandest feature. As we beheld it, we knew that it was the hight of land between the two rivers, on this side the valley of the Merrimack, or that of the Connecticut, fluctuating with their blue seas of air—these rival vales, already teeming with Yankee men along their respective streams, born to what destiny who shall tell? Watatic, and the neighboring hills in this State and in New-Hampshire, are a continuation of the same elevated range on which we were standing. But that New-Hampshire bluff—that promontory of a State—lowering day and night on this our State of Massachusetts, will longest haunt our dreams.

He often indulges in a vein of subtle, mystic reflection, of which the following paragraphs are an example:

What is it that makes it so hard sometimes to determine whither we will walk? I believe that there is a subtle magnetism in Nature, which, if we unconsciously yield to it, will direct us aright. It is not indifferent to us which way we walk. There is a right way; but we are very liable from heedlessness and stupidity to take the wrong one. We would fain take that walk, never yet taken by us through this actual world, which is perfectly symbolical of the path which we love to travel in the interior and ideal world; and sometimes, no doubt, we find it difficult to choose our direction, because it does not yet exist distinctly in our idea.

When I go out of the house for a walk, uncertain as yet whither I will bend my steps, and submit myself to my instinct to decide for me, I find, strange and whimsical as it may seem, that I finally and inevitably settle south-west, toward some particular wood or meadow or deserted pasture or hill in that direction. My needle is slow to settle—varies a few degrees, and does not always point due south-west, it is true, and it has good authority for this variation, but it always settles between west and south-south-west. The future lies that way to me, and the earth seems more unexhausted and richer on that side. The outline which would bound my walks would be, not a circle, but a parabola, or rather like one of those cometary orbits which have been thought to be non-returning curves, in this case opening westward, in which my house occupies the place of the sun. I turn round and round irresolute sometimes for a quarter of an hour, until I decide, for a thousandth time, that I will walk into the south-west or west. Eastward I go only by force; but westward I go free. Thither no business leads me. It is hard for me to believe that I shall find fair landscapes or sufficient wildness and freedom behind the eastern horizon. I am not excited by the prospect of a walk thither; but I believe that the forest which I see in the western horizon stretches uninterruptedly toward the setting sun, and there are no towns nor cities in it of enough consequence to disturb me. Let me live where I will, on this side is the city, on that the wilderness, and ever I am leaving the city more and more, and withdrawing into the wilderness. I should not lay so much stress on this fact, if I did not believe that something like this is the prevailing tendency of my countrymen. I must walk toward Oregon, and not toward Europe. And that way the nation is moving, and I may say that mankind progress from east to west. Within a few years we have witnessed the phenomenon of a southeastward migration, in the settlement of Australia; but this affects us as a retrograde movement, and, judging from the moral and physical character of the first generation of Australians, has not yet proved a successful experiment. The eastern Tartars think that there is nothing west beyond Thibet. "The world ends there," say they, "beyond there is nothing but a shoreless sea." It is unmitigated East where they live.

We go eastward to realize history and study the works of art and literature, retracing the steps of the race; we go westward as into the future, with a spirit of enterprise and adventure. The Atlantic is a Lethean stream, in our passage over which we have had an opportunity to forget the Old World and its institutions. If we do not succeed this time, there is, perhaps, one more chance for the race left before it arrives on the bank of the Styx; and that is in the Lethe of the Pacific, which is three times as wide.

I know not how significant it is, or how far it is an evidence of singularity, that an individual should thus consent in his pettiest walk with the general movement of the race; but I know that something akin to the migratory instinct in birds and quadrupeds—which, in some instances, is known to have affected the squirrel tribe, impelling them to a general and mysterious movement, in which they were seen, say some, crossing the broadest rivers, each on its particular chip, with its tail raised for a sail, and bridging narrower streams with their dead—that something like the *furor* which affects the domestic cattle in the Spring, and which is referred to a worm in their tails—affects both nations and individuals, either perennially or from time to time. Not a flock of wild geese cackles over our town, but it to some extent unsettles the value of real estate here, and, if I were a broker, I should probably take that disturbance into account.

"Than longen folk to gon on pilgrimages,
And palmeres for to seken strange strondes."

Every sunset which I witness inspires me with the desire to go to a West as distant and as fair as that into which the sun goes down. He appears to migrate westward daily, and tempt us to follow him. He is the Great Western Pioneer whom the nations follow. We dream all night of those mountain-ridges in the horizon, though they may be of vapor only, which were last gilded by his rays. The island of Atlantis, and the islands and gardens of the Hesperides, a sort of terrestrial paradise, appear to have been the Great West of the ancients, enveloped in mystery and poetry. Who has not seen in imagination, when looking into the sunset sky, the gardens of the Hesperides, and the foundation of all those fables.

Columbus felt the westward tendency more strongly than any before. He obeyed it, and found a New World for Castile and Leon. The herd of men in those days scented fresh pastures from afar.

Mr. Thoreau loved apples, and discourses about them in words as fragrant as an orchard in May.

The flowers of the apple are perhaps the most beautiful of any tree's, so copious and so delicious to both sight and scent. The walker is frequently tempted to turn and linger near some more than usually handsome one, whose blossoms are two-thirds expanded. How superior it is in these respects to the pear, whose blossoms are neither colored nor fragrant!

By the middle of July, green apples are so large as to remind us of coddling, and of the Autumn. The sward is commonly strewed with little ones which fall still-born, as it were—Nature thus thinning them for us. The Roman writer Palladius said: "If apples are inclined to fall before their time, a stone placed in a split root will retain them." Some such notion, still surviving, may account for some of the stones which we see placed to be overgrown in the forks of trees. They have a saying in Suffolk, England:

"At Michaelmas time, or a little before,
Half an apple goes to the core."

Early apples begin to be ripe about the first of August; but I think that none of them are so good to eat as some to smell. One is worth more to scent a handkerchief with than any perfume which they sell in the shops. The fragrance of some fruits is not to be forgotten, along with that of flowers. Some gnarly apple which I pick up in the road reminds me by its fragrance of all the wealth of Pomona—carrying me forward to those days when they will be collected in golden and ruddy heaps in the orchard and about the cider-mills.

A week or two later, as you are going by orchards or gardens, especially in the evenings, you pass through a little region possessed by the fragrance of ripe apples, and thus enjoy them without price, and without robbing anybody.

There is thus about all natural products a certain volatile and ethereal quality which represents their highest value, and which cannot be vulgarized, or bought and sold. No mortal has ever enjoyed the perfect flavor of any fruit, and only the godlike among men begin to taste its ambrosial qualities. For nectar and ambrosia are only those fine flavors of every earthly fruit which our coarse palates fail to perceive—just as we occupy the heaven of the gods without knowing it. When I see a particularly mean man carrying a load of fair and fragrant early apples to market, I seem to see a contest going on between him and his horse on the one side and the apples on the other, and, to my mind, the apples always gain it. Pliny says that apples are the heaviest of all things, and that the oxen begin to sweat at the mere sight of a load of them. Our driver begins to lose his load the moment he tries to transport them to where they do not belong, that is, to any but the most beautiful. Though he gets out from time to time, and feels of them, and thinks they are all there, I see the stream of their evanescent and celestial qualities going to heaven from his cart, while the pulp and skin and core only are going to market. They are not apples, but pomace. Are not these still Iduna's apples, the taste of which keeps the gods forever young? and think you that they will let Loki or Thjassi carry them off to Jötunheim, while they grow wrinkled and gray? No, for Ragnarök, or the destruction of the gods, is not yet.

There is another thinning of the fruit, commonly near the end of August or in September, when the ground is strewn with windfalls; and this happens especially when high winds occur after rain. In some orchards you may see fully three-quarters of the whole crop on the ground, lying in a circular form beneath the trees, yet hard and green—or, if it is a hill-side, rolled far down the hill. However, it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good. All the country over, people are busy picking up the windfalls, and this will make them cheap for early apple-pies.

In October, the leaves falling, the apples are more distinct on the trees. I saw one year in a neighboring town some trees fuller of fruit than I remember to have ever seen before, small yellow apples hanging over the road. The branches were gracefully drooping with their weight, like a barberry bush, so that the whole tree acquired a new character. Even the topmost branches, instead of standing erect, spread and drooped in all directions; and there were so many poles supporting the lower ones, that they looked like pictures of banian trees. As an old English manuscript says, "The mo appelen the tree bereth, the more sche bowith to the folk."

Surely the apple is the noblest of fruits. Let the most beautiful or the swiftest have it. That should be the "going" price of apples.

True to his instincts, he loves the wild apple with a peculiar love.

THE FRUIT, AND ITS FLAVOR.

The time for wild apples is the last of October and the first of November. They then get to be palatable, [illegible] they are still perhaps as beautiful, which the farmers [illegible] great account of these fruits, gather—wild flavors of the [illegible] it worth the while to [illegible] ing. The farmer thinks [illegible] vivacious and inspiriting rals, but he is mistaken, unless he has a Walker's appetite and imagination, neither of which can he have.

Such as grow quite wild, and are left out till the first of November, I presume that the owner does not mean to gather. They belong to children as wild as themselves—to certain active boys that I know—to the wild-eyed woman of the fields, to whom nothing comes amiss, who gleans after all the world—and, moreover, to us walkers. We have met with them, and they are ours. These rights, long enough insisted upon, have come to be an institution in some old countries, where they have learned how to live. I have heard that "the custom of grippling, which may be called apple-gleaning, is, or was formerly, practiced in Herefordshire. It consists in leaving a few apples, which are called the gripples, on every tree, after the general gathering, for the boys, who go with climbing-poles and bags to collect them."

As for those I speak of, I pluck them as wild fruit, native to this quarter of the earth—fruit of old trees that have been dying ever since I was a boy and are not yet dead, frequented only by the woodpecker and the squirrel, deserted now by the owner, who has not faith enough to look under their boughs. From the appearance of the tree-top, at a little distance, you would expect nothing but lichens to drop from it, but your faith is rewarded by finding the ground strewn with spirited fruit—some of it, perhaps, collected at squirrel-holes, with the marks of their teeth by which they carried them—some containing a cricket or two silently feeding within, and some, especially in damp days, a shelless snail. The very sticks and stones lodged in the tree-top might have convinced you of the savoriness of the fruit which has been so eagerly sought after in past years.

THEIR BEAUTY.

Almost all wild apples are handsome. They cannot be too gnarly and crabbed and rusty to look at. The gnarliest will have some redeeming traits even to the eye. You will discover some evening redness dashed or sprinkled on some protuberance or in some cavity. It is rare that the Summer lets an apple go without streaking or spotting it on some part of its sphere. It will have some red stains, commemorating the mornings and evenings it has witnessed; some dark and rusty blotches, in memory of the clouds and foggy, mildewy days that have passed over it; and a spacious field of green reflecting the general face of Nature—green even as the fields; or a yellow ground, which implies a milder flavor—yellow as the harvest, or russet as the hills.

Apples, these I mean, unspeakably fair—apples not of Discord, but of Concord! Yet not so rare but that the homeliest may have a share. Painted by the frosts, some a uniform clear bright yellow, or red, or crimson, as if their spheres had regularly revolved, and enjoyed the influence of the sun on all sides alike—some with the faintest pink blush imaginable—some brindled with deep red streaks like a cow, or with hundreds of fine blood-red rays running regularly from the stem-dimple to the blossom-end, like meridional lines, on a straw-colored ground—some touched with a greenish rust, like a fine lichen, here and there, with crimson blotches or eyes more or less confluent and fiery when wet—and others gnarly, and freckled or peppered all over on the stem side with fine crimson spots on a white ground, as if accidentally sprinkled from the brush of Him who paints the Autumn leaves. Others, again, are sometimes red inside, perfused with a beautiful blush, fairy food, too beautiful to eat—apple of the Hesperides, apple of the evening sky! But like shells and pebbles on the seashore, they must be seen as they sparkle amid the withering leaves in some dell in the woods, in the Autumnal air, or as they lie in the wet grass, and not when they have wilted and faded in the house.

But the "frozen-thawed" apple is the best of all.

THE "FROZEN-THAWED" APPLE.

Toward the end of November, though some of the sound ones are yet more mellow and perhaps more edible, they have generally, like the leaves, lost their beauty, and are beginning to freeze. It is finger-cold, and prudent farmers get in their barreled apples, and bring you the apples and cider which they have engaged; for it is time to put them into the cellar. Perhaps a few on the ground show their red cheeks above the early snow, and occasionally some even preserve their color and soundness under the snow throughout the Winter. But generally at the beginning of the Winter they freeze hard, and soon, though undecayed, acquire the color of a baked apple.

Before the end of December, generally, they experience their first thawing. Those which a month ago were sour, crabbed, and quite unpalatable to the civilized taste, such at least as were frozen while sound, let a warmer sun come to thaw them, for they are extremely sensitive to its rays, are found to be filled with a rich, sweet cider, better than any bottled cider that I know of, and with which I am better acquainted than with wine. All apples are good in this state, and your jaws are the cider-press. Others, which have more substance, are a sweet and luscious food—in my opinion, of more worth than the pine-apples which are imported from the West Indies. Those which lately even I tasted only to repent of it—for I am semi-civilized—which the farmer willingly left on the tree, I am now glad to find, have the property of hanging on like the leaves of the young oaks. It is a way to keep cider sweet without boiling. Let the frost come to freeze them first, solid as stones, and then the rain or a warm Winter day to thaw them, and they will seem to have borrowed a flavor from Heaven through the medium of the air in which they hang. Or perchance you find when you get home that those which rattled in your pocket have thawed, and the ice is turned to cider. But after the third or fourth freezing and thawing, they will not be found so good.

What are the imported half-ripe fruits of the torrid South, to this fruit matured by the cold of the frigid North? These are those crabbed apples with which I cheated my companion, and kept a smooth face that I might tempt him to eat. Now we both greedily fill our pockets with them—bending to drink the cup and save our lappets from the overflowing juice—and grow more social with their wine. Was there one that hung so high and sheltered by the tangled branches that our sticks could not dislodge it?

It is a fruit never carried to market, that I am aware of—quite distinct from the apples of the markets, as from dried apples and cider—and it is not every Winter that produces it in perfection.

The volume abounds with delicious passages like the foregoing, full of the strength and sweetness of nature in her favorite dwelling-places, and inspiring admiration of the genius of the writer, in spite of his apparent churlishness toward his fellow-men, and his ungracious isolation from the living interests of society.

WHITTIER'S POEMS.

IN WAR TIME AND OTHER POEMS. By John Greenleaf Whittier. 12mo. pp. 152. Ticknor & Fields.

If the "Society of Friends" declines to take up arms in defense of their country, they surely offer a rich contribution to the good cause in the inspiring strains of their drab-coated Tyrtaeuses. Mr Whittier is from conscience opposed to the employment of military force, but his noble lyrics ring with the sentiments which nerve the arm of the soldier, and fire the heart of a patriotic people. The burden of most of the war-poems in this volume is hostility to the institution which has caused the American soil to be wet with blood, and clothed so many households in the habiliments of woe. The following stanzas, suggested by "Luther's Hymn," are a specimen of the spirit and vigor with which the poet assails the monster evil that has culminated in a fratricidal war.

We wait beneath the furnace-blast
The pangs of transformation;
Not painlessly doth God recast
And mould anew the nation.
Hot burns the fire
Where wrongs expire;
Nor spares the hand
That from the land
Uproots the ancient evil.

The hand-breadth cloud the sages feared
Its bloody rain is dropping;
The poison plant the fathers spared
All else is overtopping.
East, West, South, North,
It curses the earth;
All justice dies,
And fraud and lies
Live only in its shadow.

What gives the wheat-field blades of steel?
What points the Rebel cannon?
What sets the roaring rabble's heel
On the old star-spangled pennon?
What breaks the oath
Of the men o' the South?
What whets the knife
For the Union's life?—
Hark to the answer: Slavery!

Then waste no blows on lesser foes
In strife unworthy freemen.
God lifts to-day the vail, and shows
The features of the demon!
O North and South,
Its victims both,
Can ye not cry,
"Let Slavery die!"
And union find in freedom?

What though the cast-out spirit tear
The nation in his going?
We who have shared the guilt must share
The pang of his o'erthrowing!
Whate'er the loss,
Whate'er the cross,
Shall they complain
Of present pain
Who trust in God's hereafter?

For who that leans on His right arm
Was ever yet forsaken?
What righteous cause can suffer harm
If He its part has taken?
Though wild and loud
And dark the cloud
His hand upholds
The calm sky of to-morrow!

Above the maddening cry for blood,
Above the wild war-drumming,
Let Freedom's voice be heard, with good
The evil overcoming.
Give prayer and purse
To stay the Curse
Whose wrong we share,
Whose shame we bear,
Whose end shall gladden Heaven!

In vain the bells of war shall ring
Of triumphs and revenges,
While still is spared the evil thing
That severs and estranges.
But bless the ear
That yet shall hear
The jubilant bell
That rings the knell
Of Slavery forever!

Then let the selfish lip be dumb,
And hushed the breath of sighing;
Before the joy of peace must come
The pains of purifying.
God give us grace
Each in his place
To bear his lot
And, murmuring not,
Endure and wait and labor!

The Anniversary Poem read before the Alumni of the Friends' Yearly Meeting School evinces a similar inspiration.

Once more, dear friends, you meet beneath
A clouded sky:
Not yet the sword has found its sheath,
And on the sweet spring-airs the breath
Of war floats by.

Yet trouble springs not from the ground,
Nor pain from chance;
The Eternal order circles round,
And wave and storm find mete and bound
In Providence.

Full long our feet the flowery ways
Of peace have trod,
Content with creed and garb and phrase;
A harder path in earlier days
Led up to God.

Too cheaply truths, once purchased dear,
Are made our own;
Too long the world has smiled to hear
Our boast of full corn in the ear
By others sown;

To see us stir the martyr fires
Of long ago,
And wrap our satisfied desires
In the singed mantles that our sires
Have dropped below.

But now the cross our worthies bore
On us is laid;
Profession's quiet sleep is o'er,
And in the scale of truth once more
Our faith is weighed.

The cry of innocent blood at last
Is calling down
An answer in the whirlwind-blast,
The thunder and the shadow cast
From Heaven's dark frown.

The land is red with judgments. Who
Stands guiltless forth?
Have we been faithful as we knew,
To God and to our brother true,
To Heaven and Earth?

How faint, through din of merchandise
And count of gain,
Have seemed to us the captive's cries!
How far away the tears and sighs
Of souls in pain!

This day the fearful reckoning comes
To each and all;
We hear amidst our peaceful homes
The summons of the conscript drums,
The bugle's call.

Our path is plain; the war-net draws
Round us in vain,
While, faithful to the Higher Cause,
We keep our fealty to the laws
Through patient pain.

The levelled gun, the battle brand,
We may not take;
But, calmly loyal, we can stand
And suffer with our suffering land
For conscience' sake.

Why ask for ease where all is pain?
Shall we alone
Be left to add our gain to gain,
When over Armageddon's plain
The trump is blown?

To suffer well is well to serve;
Safe in our Lord
The rigid lines of law shall curve
To spare us; from our heads shall swerve
Its smiting sword.

And light is mingled with the gloom,
And joy with grief;
Divinest compensations come,
Through thorns of judgment mercies bloom
In sweet relief.

Thanks for our privilege to bless,
By word and deed,
The widow in her keen distress,
The childless and the fatherless,
The hearts that bleed!

For fields of duty, opening wide,
Where all our powers
Are tasked the eager steps to guide
Of millions on a path untried:
THE SLAVE IS OURS!

Ours by traditions dear and old,
Which make the race
Our wards to cherish and uphold,
And cast their freedom in the mould
Of Christian grace.

And we may tread the sick-bed floors
Where strong men pine,
And, down the groaning corridors,
Pour freely from our liberal stores
The oil and wine.

Who murmurs that in these dark days
His lot is cast?
God's hand within the shadow lays
The stones whereon His gates of praise
Shall rise at last.

Turn and o'erturn, O outstretched Hand!
Nor stint, nor stay;
The years have never dropped their sand
On mortal issue vast and grand
As ours to-day.

Already, on the sable ground
Of man's despair
Is Freedom's glorious picture found
With all its dusky hands unbound
Upraised in prayer.

O, small shall seem all sacrifice
And pain and loss,
When God shall wipe the weeping eyes,
For suffering give the victor's prize,
The crown for cross!

This shows decided military sympathies, in spite of the "quiet" of Quaker meetings.

Up from the meadows rich with corn,
Clear in the cool September morn,
The clustered spires of Frederick stand
Green-walled by the hills of Maryland.
Round about them orchards sweep,
Apple and peach-tree fruited deep,
Fair as a garden of the Lord
To the eyes of the famished Rebel horde,
On that pleasant morn of the early fall
When Lee marched over the mountain wall,—
Over the mountains winding down,
Horse and foot, into Frederick town.
Forty flags with their silver stars,
Forty flags with their crimson bars,
Flapped in the morning wind: the sun
Of noon looked down, and saw not one.
Up rose old Barbara Frietchie then,
Bowed with her fourscore years and ten;
Bravest of all in Frederick town,
She took up the flag the men hauled down;
In her attic-window the staff she set,
To show that one heart was loyal yet.
Up the street came the Rebel tread,
Stonewall Jackson riding ahead.
Under his slouched hat left and right
He glanced: the old flag met his sight.
"Halt!"—the dust-brown ranks stood fast.
"Fire!"—out blazed the rifle-blast.
It shivered the window, pane and sash;
It rent the banner with seam and gash.
Quick, as it fell, from the broken staff
Dame Barbara snatched the silken scarf;
She leaned far out on the window-sill,
And shook it forth with a royal will.
"Shoot, if you must, this old gray head,
But spare your country's flag," she said.
A shade of sadness, a blush of shame,
Over the face of the leader came;
The nobler nature within him stirred
To life at that woman's deed and word:
"Who touches a hair of yon gray head
Dies like a dog! March on!" he said.
All day long through Frederick street
Sounded the tread of marching feet:
All day long that free flag tost
Over the heads of the Rebel host.
Ever its torn folds rose and fell
On the loyal winds that loved it well;
And through the hill-gaps sunset light
Shone over it with a warm good-night.
Barbara Frietchie's work is o'er,
And the Rebel rides on his raids no more.
Honor to her! and let a tear
Fall, for her sake, on Stonewall's bier.
Over Barbara Frietchie's grave
Flag of Freedom and Union, wave!
Peace and order and beauty draw
Round thy symbol of light and law;
And ever the stars above look down
On thy stars below in Frederick town!

We select one more extract in a different vein, admirably combining the tenderness of sentiment and melody of versification which give a perpetual charm to Mr. Whittier's most characteristic productions.

No bird-song floated down the hill,
The tangled bank below was still;
No rustle from the birchen stem,
No ripple from the water's hem.
The dusk of twilight round us grew,
We felt the falling of the dew;
For, from us, ere the day was done,
The wooded hills shut out the sun.
But on the river's farther side
We saw the hill-tops glorified,—
A tender glow, exceeding fair,
A dream of day without its glare.
With us the damp, the chill, the gloom:
With them the sunset's rosy bloom;
While dark, through willowy vistas seen,
The river rolled in shade between.
From out the darkness where we trod
We gazed upon those hills of God,
Whose light seemed not of moon or sun.
We spake not, but our thought was one.
We paused, as if from that bright shore
Beckoned our dear ones gone before;
And stilled our beating hearts to hear
The voices lost to mortal ear!
Sudden our pathway turned from night;
The hills swung open to the light;
Through their green gates the sunshine showed,
A long, slant splendor downward flowed.
Down glade and glen and bank it rolled;
It bridged the shaded stream with gold;
And, borne on piers of mist, allied
The shadowy with the sunlit side!
"So," prayed we, "when our feet draw near
The river, dark with mortal fear,
"And the night cometh chill with dew,
O Father!—let thy light break through!
"So let the hills of doubt divide,
So bridge with faith the sunless tide!
"So let the eyes that fail on earth
On thy eternal hills look forth;
"And in thy beckoning angels know
The dear ones whom we loved below!"

Among the numerous striking poems in this volume, we notice a word of noble cheer to Gen. Fremont, "Andrew Ryckman's Prayer," and "Mountain Pictures."

The President's Hymn.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: Inclosed you will find a hymn written by our beloved and revered fellow-citizen, Dr. Muhlenberg, founder of St. Luke's Hospital, and writer of the immortal hymn, "I would not live alway." Will you not give it a place in your columns, and use your editorial influence to induce our people throughout the loyal States to sing it in the churches on the approaching Thanksgiving, as "The President's Hymn?"

It has a right to that designation. It is, as a comparison of the two will prove, a metrical version of the President's Proclamation, which this year, for the first time, made our "Harvest Home" a national festival—a significant and blessed augury of that "more perfect Union" with which, with God's blessing, the war shall leave us as a people.

Solicitous to have the highest authority given to the use of this National hymn, I obtained the reluctant consent of its writer (author also of the music to which it is set) to ask our Chief Magistrate's permission to style it "The President's Hymn." The Secretary of State, through whom the application was made, telegraphed me a few hours afterward the President's leave, in the decisive style which has now become so familiar to our people—"Let it be so called." May we not hope that millions of our people will, on November 26, be found uniting in this National Psalm of Thanksgiving, and that "The President's Hymn" will be the household and the temple song of that solemn and joyful day? It will help to join our hearts as citizens, thus to blend our voices as worshipers; and the blessings of Union, Liberty and Peace will sooner descend on a people that can thus unite in its praise and hosannahs.

Respectfully yours, HENRY W. BELLOWS.

GIVE THANKS, ALL YE PEOPLE.

Give thanks, all ye people, give thanks to the Lord,
Alleluias of freedom, with joyful accord:
Let the East and the West, North and South roll along,
Sea, mountain and prairie, one thanksgiving song.

Chorus after each verse:

Give thanks, all ye people, give thanks to the Lord,
Alleluias of freedom, with joyful accord.

For the sunshine and rainfall, enriching again
Our acres in myriads, with treasures of grain;
For the Earth still unloading her manifold wealth,
For the Skies beaming vigor, the Winds breathing health:
Give thanks—

For the Nation's wide table, o'erflowingly spread,
Where the many have feasted, and all have been fed,
With no bondage, their God-given rights to enthrall,
But Liberty guarded by Justice for all:
Give thanks—

In the realms of the Anvil, the Loom, and the Plow,
Whose the mines and the fields, to Him gratefully bow:
His the flocks and the herds, sing ye hill-sides and vales;
On His Ocean domains chant His name with the gales.
Give thanks—

Of commerce and traffic, ye princes, behold
Your riches from Him Whose the silver and gold,
Happier children of Labor, true lords of the soil,
Bless the Great Master-Workman, who blesseth your toil.
Give thanks—

Brave men of our forces, Life-guard of our coasts,
To your Leader be loyal, Jehovah of Hosts:
Glow the Stripes and the Stars aye with victor bright,
Reflecting His glory,—He crowneth the Right
Give thanks—

Nor shall ye through our borders, ye stricken heart,
Only wailing your dead, in the joy have part:
God's solace be yours, and for you there
flow
All that honor and sympathy's gifts can be
Give thanks—

In the Domes of Messiah—ye wor
throngs,
Solemn litanies mingle with jubilant son
The Ruler of Nations beseeching to spa
And our Empire still keep the Elect of are.
Give tha

Our guilt and transgressions remembe more;
Peace, Lord! righteous Peace, of T gift we implore;
And the Banner of Union, resto by Thy Hand,
Be the Banner of Freedom o'er All the Land.
And the Banner of Union, &c.
Give thanks—

Copies of "The President's Hymn" [illegible] be had at $3 a hundred, of A. D. F. Randolph, publisher, No. 683 Broadway. (with which the music is [illegible] hundred, can have the Hymn [illegible] the whole congregation. Profits of the sale devoted to the Sanitary Commission.

New-York, Nov. 17, 1863.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Another preventive and cure of hydro is spoken of by *Galignani*. It consists of a vap a single one eliminating the virus, although Dr. B the inventor, uses one on each of seven successi The wound is to be pressed well while in the bat mediately after the bite is inflicted the wound i washed with a piece of linen dipped into liquid nia, which is to be kept on for an hour. Afterward the inflammation by cataplasms of linseed renewed three hours, and dress the wound with cold crea the disease has declared itself, Dr. Boisson kee patient in a vapor bath until cured, gradually r the temperature. Diet, plentiful, and what the p pleases; exercise freely, and no talking about the is to be allowed in the sick person's presence. Hy phobia lasts three days. This remedy certainly on the first day, is doubtful on the second, and usele the third.

The following particulars appear at length in many English papers: The son of a Bristol sician was returning home from a foreign medical pointment, and died on board ship. The captain wrot the father to inform him of the death, and sent which he said the young man had with him. Some t afterward a spirit, at a spiritualist séance in Lon informed the doctor that his son was poisoned, and £70 when he died. Upon this the father procure copy of the ship's log, which was found to differ terially from the captain's statements, the ultimate sult being that the whole affair has been put into hands of an eminent criminal lawyer.

A man in Pomerania holds the right to irriga his land on the festival day of each of the Apostles, a came to the conclusion that there were thirteen inste of twelve, St. Barnabas being the additional one. T *Pomeranian Gazette* has been "warned" in connectio with the affair thus: "The jesting manner in whic under the title of 'Twelve or Thirteen Apostles,' yo have spoken of a suit now pending between the owne of a meadow at Rhemmuhlheim and a neighborin miller, leaves no doubt as to your intention of turnin into ridicule the doctrine of the Christian Church, relating to the Holy Ghost. I, therefore," &c.

The Brussels correspondent of *The Morning Post* (London) imparts the following mysterious piece of information: "It is stated to be his (the King of the Belgians) intention to visit her Majesty Queen Victoria early next month. There is a rumor afloat that the main object of his journey to England is to advise with his Royal niece upon a matter of especial interest to herself, and deeply affecting her Majesty's future domestic happiness." It was Mrs. Bayham Badger who so cherished the memory of her first two husbands that they shared her thoughts equally with her third.

Punch puts the following into the mouth of a boy who is asked how it is that girls generally read aloud better than boys: "A chap hates showing off, and hates to see another chap showing off. It's all very well for a girl, but for a boy—beastly. I'm told I ought to read with feeling. I should just hate to. A chap might as well dance about in a crinoline. See how pretty, and clever, and soft I am!—that's as much as what a fellow says when he reads and tries to come it affecting. Groaning, and turning up his eyes to make other chaps cry, a bloke looks so spoony—yah!"

Dr. Pecholier of Montpellier, France, says that typhus fever, when not complicated with any other disease, is not affected by quinine; when complicated with a remittent fever, the latter is arrested by it, and the typhus generally ends favorably; when the disease is very virulent, it is complicated with a violent malignant fever, which he calls *dothinenteric*, and then bark and its preparations cut the fever at once, and convalescence begins on the second or third day. The most powerful preparation is sulphate of quinine made up with the alcoholic extract of bark.

The Bishop of Marseilles condemns M. Renans's book, and prohibits its being read. He also "orders that in reparation for the outrages committed in that work against our Savior, the bell shall be tolled for three minutes every Friday, at 3 o'clock, in all the churches of his diocese. At that moment the priests and the faithful are to repeat three times the following prayer: 'Divine heart of Jesus, so shamefully outraged, I implore your pardon; I adore you and I love you.' For this act of adoration an indulgence of forty days is allowed for each time that it shall be recited."

The Empress Eugenie has a trap door in the ceiling of her private dressing-room, through which a stage is let down from the room above, with a dummy likeness of herself upon it, fully equipped in the dress she wants to look at. As she never appears in the same robe twice, and is hard to please, this trap has much travelling; and further, as she must not be kept waiting while the dummies are dressed, each of her costumes has a dummy of its own, which a little railway carri rapidly across the room where they are all kept to t platform.

A writer to *The Daily News*, London, asks very sensibly why, if the Secessionists, being in a proportion of one to four, have a right to break up Union, the Unionists, being in a majority of four to one, have not a greater right to keep it together.

Address of E. W. Gantt to the People of Arkansas.

The Hon. E. W. Gantt of Arkansas, a well-known citizen of that State, who has served in the Rebel army and twice been taken prisoner by our forces, has issued a long address to the people of Arkansas. Much of the address is taken up with a review of the management of the war in the South-West and is in the main criticisms of the policy of Davis and the character of individual Generals. The essential substance of these is given in the following extract relating specially and personally to Davis; these, with the other extracts, are the pith of the whole document, which is put in circulation throughout Arkansas:

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

This gentleman has proven himself totally unsuited to the emergency. With the whole cotton crop and wealth of the South at his disposal, and the friendship of many European powers, he has accomplished nothing abroad. His foreign policy has been a stupid failure. He has permitted himself to be overreached and outmanaged in everything. His policy at home, while proving him to be strong in some respects, has shown him to be weak, mean, and malignant in others. He is cold, selfish, and supremely ambitious; and, under the cover of outward sanctity and patriotism, flows concealed the strongest vein of hypocrisy and demagogism.

He has never been up to the magnitude of the undertaking. He refused troops for the war in May, A. D. 1861, because he did not "know that they would be needed." His idea, at first, seems to have been that hostilities would soon cease, and he bent his energies for a cheap war. His preparations and outfit were, accordingly, contracted and parsimonious. Awakened to a sense of his error, his next aim seems to have been to conquer his foes, and put down every man that had crossed his pathway in life. Instances of this are numerous, but that of Senator Brown—the peer of Mr. Davis in everything, his superior in many, and his rival and successful competitor for the United States Senate—is pointed. He joined a company in Davis's army, and was elected captain. He had capacity for any position. Yet Mr. Davis, not looking to the public interest, but to the gratification of his own private feelings, sees this opportunity to strike an old rival, and embraces it. He refused him all promotion, and left him the alternative of wearing himself out as captain of a company, or seeking position elsewhere. Mr. Brown's election to the Confederate Senate terminated the matter. He drove Gen. Gustavus W. Smith from the army. He was once ready to remove Stonewall Jackson, and only the success of the latter, backed by a powerful and excited party, prevented it. He overslaughed and oppressed Beauregard, because he let the people know that he desired to move on Washington at once, after the first Manassas fight, and was prevented by Davis. He drove Gen. Walker of Georgia out of the service. He retained Hindman in Arkansas, with a positive knowledge of his outrages. He removed him but to indorse his acts. He retains Holmes here to gratify the Johnsons, at the ruin of our people. He has pursued and oppressed Gen. Price, because, I suppose, the latter was made a Brigadier in Mexico, and Davis was not. He retained Pemberton in command, against the wishes of the army and the country; and, to add insult to it all, sends him to Mobile to take command, where he is execrated by every man, woman and child. By a trick and a swindle, he got Gen. J. E. Johnston away from command in Virginia, and gave him no other definite position until there was a pressing emergency and a chance to damage him, thereby showing both his confidence in him and his malignity toward him. He drove Gen. Pike out of the army to gratify Hindman and the Johnsons, and thereby lost to us the whole of the Indian country, and, if the war continues, will place the tomahawk and scalping-knife at the throats of our women and children. He retains a weak and inefficient Cabinet, and never calls them in council, that he may reign as sole despot over our people. He has had at his disposal physical force enough to carry out acts the most arbitrary and oppressive. He has used that force. He has shown his selfishness and disregard for the interest of the people, by the appointment of Heath, Van Dorn, Dick Taylor, Davis and Mansfield Lovell, all relatives, and all alike incompetent. He has alienated the people of Georgia, so much so, that were the Confederacy acknowledged to-day, Georgia would not remain two years under him. I heard a Confederate General of great prominence, who understands the feeling in that State, so declare. And as significant of this, Governor Brown of Georgia gave to Gen. G. W. Smith, meanly and spitefully driven out of the army by Davis, the Presidency of the Etowah Iron Works, with a salary larger than that of his salary as Lieutenant-General. He falsified all his promises to Kentucky, and took Gen. Humphrey Marshall's command away from him, turning it over to his old political rival, Gen. Preston, to gratify the partisan requirements of Kentucky citizens, who had suddenly risen from the obscure position of pork-packers to that of Senators and Representatives in the Confederate Congress, and jugglers in that political Sodom. In a word, he has enriched and honored his friends, ruined and impoverished his enemies! has given over the people, those of Arkansas especially, to plunder and oppression by his favorites, and in no instance punished the offender.

I admit that in some things he looms up above other men; but he has so many defects and weaknesses beneath others, that it reduces him to a very poor second-rate character. And you can never change him. His life has been warped by political intrigue. His prejudices have been narrowed and his hates embittered by years of partisan strife. And you had as well take the oak which has been bent while a twig and beat upon by the storms of centuries, when its boughs are falling off and its trunk decaying, and attempt to straighten it up toward heaven, as to attempt the straightening of a character so warped and bent by years of political storm and intrigue.

WHAT SHALL WE DO?

This question naturally comes up, after all that has preceded. If Mr. Davis, when he held the lives and fortunes of many millions in his hands, so blundered as to lose his opportunity, what can we hope from him, now that a scene of blackness, of anguish and desolation reigns where wealth, happiness and plenty smiled. If he *would not* protect Arkansas when he *could*, but, instead, gave it over to plunder and oppression by his pets, what have we to hope now that he trembles in Richmond for his own safety, and wakes up at last to the terrible reality of his weakness, folly and indiscretion? If we *were not* protected when we *could have been*, and if we cannot now be protected, what must we do? Some say continue the struggle—let the last man die, &c.

I think differently. We ought to end the struggle and submit. But you say it is humiliating. No more than to surrender when whipped. We have done that often—always when we could do no better. I have tried the experiment twice and found it by no means foolish. Submission is but surrender. We are fairly beaten in the whole result and should at once surrender the point.

If we don't get the happiness we enjoyed in the old Government, we can get no more misery than we have felt under Jefferson Davis. But I look for peace there. We had it many years. Even while we were arrayed against it, I find that hostile forces in our midst give more protection to citizens than they had when Holmes and Hindman were here. It is true the Johnsons tell you that Gen. Steele has imprisoned and oppressed people here. Not a word of truth in it. And they know it is all false. In a few months, when no more Confederate money can be invested, and nothing more made out of the people, they will sneak back and claim his protection.

But we are whipped—fairly beaten. Our armies are melting and ruin approaches us. Will continuing this struggle help us? Every battle we might gain ought to wring tears from the hearts of Southern men! We are just that much weaker, that much nearer our final ruin. Anguish and sorrow and desolation meet us wherever we turn. The longer the struggle the more of it.

Don't let yourselves be deceived with the hope that the United States will abandon the struggle. They can never do it. They have toiled and spent too much to see the solution of the problem, and not foot up the figures. They scarcely feel the war at home. Their cities are more populous and thrifty than ever. For every man that dies or gets killed in battle, two emigrate to the country. Their villages and towns, their fields and country, flourish as fresh as ever. They could sink their armies to-day, and raise new levies to crush us, and not feel it.

How is it with us? The last man is in the field, half our territory overrun, our cities gone to wreck—peopled alone by the aged, the lame and halt, and women and children; while deserted towns, and smoking ruins, and plantations abandoned and laid waste, meet us on all sides, and anarchy and ruin, disappointment and discontent, lower over all the land.

DISSENSIONS IN THE NORTH.

Have no hopes from a divided North. It is on the surface—scarcely goes to the bottom of their politics, much less shaking the great masses of their determined people. Remember, too, that much of the South is with them. There is no division as far as fighting us is concerned. The mildest of them simply proposes peace by reconstruction. That rejected, they are to press us with redoubled energy. Let us not, after all our misfortunes and blunders, construe the struggles between politicians for place into sympathy for ourselves. But how could they propose peace? Who would bring the message? To whom would it be delivered? And should the proposition be made and rejected, we are that much worse off for it. We must propose peace, for we ought to know when we have got enough of the thing.

NEGRO SLAVERY.

I am asked if Mr. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation will stand. If you continue the struggle, certainly. He has the physical force at his disposal to carry it out. If you cease now, you may save all in your hands, or compromise on gradual emancipation. But let, I beseech you, the negro no longer stand in the way of the happiness and safety of friends and kindred.

The changes of sentiment upon this question in the South have been curious. Not many years since, it was by no means unusual for the press and public men, as well as for the people generally, in the South, to concede that Slavery was an evil, and regret that it should ever have existed; expressing, however, no disposition or desire to be rid of it. Yet, a few years more—the demand for cotton having increased, the price of negroes having advanced, and the agitation of the Slavery question having increased in virulence—finds us defending Slavery as a divine institution. *DeBow's Review*, and other Southern papers and periodicals, with Senator Hammond of South Carolina, were prominent in this defense. Their object was to educate the Southern mind to this belief. Such a course has been vital to the existence of Slavery; because, to concede that negro Slavery was morally wrong, was virtually to concede the whole argument to the Abolitionists. As the controversy warmed, we became sensitive. And so morbidly so, that the North might have threatened with impunity to deprive us of horses, or other property; yet the whole South would be ablaze if some fanatic took one negro. Such was public sentiment South, at the commencement of this most unfortunate and bloody struggle. But revolutions shake up men's thoughts, and put them in different channels. I have recently talked with Southern slaveholders from every State. They are tired of negro Slavery, and I believe they could make more clear money, and live more peaceably, without than with it. As for the non-slaveholder of the South, I honestly thought the struggle was for him more than for his wealthy neighbor—that to free the negro would reduce to comparative Slavery the poor white man. I now regret, that instead of a war to sustain Slavery, it had not been a struggle at the ballot-box to colonize it. This will clearly be the next struggle.

I am of the opinion that, whether it is a divine institution or not, negro Slavery has accomplished its mission here. A great mission it had. A new and fertile country had been discovered, and must be made useful. The necessities of mankind pressed for its speedy development. Negro Slavery was the instrument to effect this. It alone could open up the fertile and miasmatic regions of the South, solving the problem of their utility, which no theorist could have reached. It was the magician which suddenly revolutionized the commerce of the world by the solution of this problem. It peopled and made opulent the barren hills of New-England, and threw its powerful influence across the great North-West. Standing as a wall between the two sections, it caught and rolled northward the wealth and population of the old world; and held in their places the restless adventurers of New-England, or turned them along the great prairies and valleys of the West. Thus New-England reached its climax, and the North-West was overgrown of its age, while the South, with its negro laborers, was sparsely settled, and comparatively poor. Thus Slavery had done its utmost for New-England and the North-West, and was a weight upon the South. If, at this point, its disappearance could have clearly commenced, what untold suffering and sorrow might have been avoided!

Its existence had become incompatible with the existence of the Government. For, while it had stood as a wall, damming up the current and holding back the people and laborers of the North, it had, by thus precluding free intercourse between the sections, produced a marked change in their manners, customs and sentiments. And the two sections were growing more divergent every day. This wall or the Government one must give way. The shock came which was to settle the question. I thought that the Government was divided, and negro Slavery established forever. I erred. The Government was stronger than Slavery. As I have said, the mission of the latter is accomplished. And, as his happiness must always be subordinate to that of the white man, he must, ere long, depart on the foot-prints of the Red man, whose mission being accomplished, is fast fading from our midst.

While I think the mission of the negro is accomplished here, I am clearly of the opinion that the time will come when civilization and learning shall light up the dark abodes of the four hundred million people in India, and when their wants and necessities will put the patient and hardy negro to toiling and opening up the great valley of the fertile but miasmatic Amazon. But such speculations are out of place here.

Let us, fellow-citizens, endeavor to be calm. Let us look these new ideas, and our novel position, squarely in the face. We fought for negro Slavery. We have lost. We may have to do without it. The inconvenience will be great for a while. The loss heavy. This, however, is already well nigh accomplished. Yet, behind this dark cloud is a silver lining. If not for us, at least for our children. In the place of these bondsmen will come an immense influx of people from all parts of the world, bringing with them their wealth, arts and improvements, and lending their talents and sinews to increase our aggregate wealth. Thrift and trade, and a common destiny, will bind us together. Machinery in the hills of Arkansas will reverberate to the music of machinery in New-England, and the whirr of Georgia spindles will meet responsive echo upon the slopes of the far-off Pacific. Protective tariffs, if needed, will stretch in their influences from the Lakes to the Gulf, and from ocean to ocean, bearing alike, at last, equally upon Arkansian and Vermonter, and upon Georgian and Californian. Difference of section and local sentiment will wear away and be forgotten, and the next generation be more homogenous and united than any since the days of the Revolution. And the descendants of these bloody times will read, with as much pride and little jealousy of these battles of their fathers, as the English and Scotch descendants of the heroes of Flodden-field, read of their ancestral achievements in the glowing lines of Scott, or, as the descendants of highland and lowland chiefs, allusions to their fathers' conflicts in the simple strains of the rustic Burns.

Let us live in hope, my grief-stricken brother, that the day is not far distant when Arkansas will rise from the ashes of her desolation to start on a path of higher destiny than with negro Slavery she ever could have reached; while the reunited Government, freed from this cankering sore, will be more vigorous and powerful, and more thrifty, opulent and happy than though the scourge of war had never desolated her fields, or made sorrowful her hearthstones!

The sooner we lay down our arms and quit this hopeless struggle, the sooner our days of prosperity will return.

WHY I HESITATED—THE SITUATION—THE REMEDY.

I hesitated long, my fellow-citizens, before I determined to issue this address. I dislike to be abused and slandered. But, more than all, dislike to live under a cloud with those friends who have not yet reached my stand-point. And, besides, all I possess is in the Confederate lines. Their leaders will deprive my family of slaves, home, property—debts due me—in a word, reduce them from competence and ease to penury. Aside from what I have inside the Confederate lines, I could not pay for the paper this address is written upon. But it may all go. Did I desire future promotion, and could bring my conscience to it, I would do like the Johnson's, safe from bullets and hardships themselves; they assist in holding you on to this hopeless and ruinous struggle, and, at the end of the conflict, will come back and say, "*I staid with you to the last! Honor me and mine!*" God deliver me from such traitors to humanity, and to the interests of our bleeding people! To me the path of duty is plain. It is to lend my feeble aid to stop this useless effusion of blood. And, though it beggar my family, and leave me no ray of hope for the future, I shall follow it.

I have witnessed the desolation of the Southern States from one end to the other. This hopeless struggle but widens it. Each day makes new graves, new orphans, and new mourners! Each hour flings into this dreadful whirlpool more of wrecked hopes, broken fortunes and anguished hearts! The rich have mostly fallen. The poor have drank deep of the cup of sorrow, while surely, and not slowly, the tide of ruin, in its resistless surge, sweeps toward the middle classes! A few more campaigns, and they will form a part of the general wreck! Each grave and each tear, each wasted fortune and broken heart, puts us that much farther off from the object of the struggle, and that much further off from peace and happiness!

Viewing it thus, the terrible question was presented to me, as to whether I should continue my lot in an enterprise so fruitless and so full of woe, and help hold the masses of the people on to this terrible despotism of Davis, where only ruin awaits them, or whether I should be a quiet observer of it all, or lastly, whether I should assist in saving the remnant of you from the wreck.

I have chosen the latter. I shall send this address to every hill and corner of the State, to the citizen and soldier, at home or in prison, and shall send with it my prayers to Almighty God to arrest them in their pathway of blood and ruin. Why trust Davis longer? Had he twice our resources he would still fail. With success he would be a despot. But the whole thing is tumbling to pieces. Soldiers are leaving disgusted and disheartened, and whole States have gone back to their home in the National galaxy. Maryland and Delaware will never again be shaken. Kentucky has intrenched herself in the Union, behind a wall of bayonets in the hands of her own sturdy sons. Missouri is as firmly set in the National galaxy as Massachusetts. Tennessee, tempest-tossed and bolt-riven, under the guide of her great pilot, steers for her old mooring, and will be safely anchored before the leaves fall; while the rays of light from the old North State, flashing out fitfully from her darkness across the troubled waves, shows that she stirs, is not lost, but is struggling to rejoin her sisters. None of these States will ever join the South again. Then, with crippled armies—with devastated fields—with desolate cities—with disheartened soldiers, and worse than all, with weak and corrupt leaders, what hope is left to the few remaining States, but especially to poor oppressed and down-trodden Arkansas? None! Better get our brothers home while they are left to us. Open the way for the return of husbands, fathers and sons, and bind up the broken links of the old Union. The people must act to do this. I tell you now, in grief and pain, that the leaders don't care for your blood. Your sufferings move them not. The tears and wails of your anguished and bereaved ones fall on hearts of flint! While they can make a dollar or wear an epaulette, they are content. Finally, with a grief-stricken and sorrowful heart, I implore mothers, sisters, wives and daughters to assist, by all their arts, in saving their loved ones from this terrible scourge ere ruin overtakes you and them irretrievably! While God gives me strength, daunted by no peril, and swerved by no consideration of self, I shall give you my feeble aid!

DIPHTHERIA.—We have received a recipe for the cure of diphtheria, from a physician who says that of 1,000 cases in which it has been used not a single patient has been lost. The treatment consists in thoroughly swabbing the back of the mouth and throat with a wash made thus: Table salt, 2 drachms; black pepper, golden seal, nitrate of potash, alum, 1 drachm each. Mix and pulverize, put into a teacup which half fill with boiling water, stir well, and then fill up with good vinegar. Use every half hour, one, two, and four hours, as recovery progresses. The patient may swallow a little each time. Apply 1 oz. each of spirits turpentine, sweet oil, and aqua ammonia mixed every fours to the whole of the throat and to the breast bone every four hours, keeping flannel to the part.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

Talk About Fruit.

We make the following brief notes of the talk about fruit at the fruit-growers' meeting, Nov. 12: The meeting was opened by SOLON ROBINSON, in reading a letter from A. H. Bradley, Victor, Ontario Co., N. Y., upon the subject of the Isabella grape. In this letter Mr. Bradley says, "that in previous discussions we have done this grape injustice; that it not only grows successfully in Western New-York, but with greater success than formerly. When I speak of their growing successfully, I would refer you to the vineyards of Hammondsport, Bristol, Naples, East Bloomfield, and other towns of this county, Monroe, and other counties about us. McKay & Clark of Naples, Chapin & Bradley of Bloomfield, and others of this vicinity, are so well pleased with their success that they are adding to their vineyards extensively, feeling as well assured in doing so as they would in planting the Rhode Island Greening or Baldwin apple for market purpose. Mr. O. C. Chapin, who has two hundred and fifty acres of different fruits under cultivation, has shipped, this year, to your market, about forty tuns of grapes from a few acres of vines in bearing, has thirty acres of vines not yet in bearing, and planting more. Mr. E. M. Bradley, who has about five acres which have been a number of years in bearing, has extended it to ten acres. He has raised this year as many pounds of grapes to the acre as are ordinarily grown of apples, and the fruit is now selling in the Boston market for their shilling or 16⅔ cents a pound at wholesale. Other gentlemen, and that, too, in the vicinity of Rochester, are extending their vineyards, and still others are wishing to purchase choice lands at high prices on which to plant vineyards. This is not a morus multicaulis operation, for the grape has been grown here long enough to insure success; and at Rochester and Canandaigua are distilleries for the manufacture of imperfect and refuse grapes. All of these growers to whom I have referred, and all with whom I am acquainted, grow and depend on the Isabella as their crop, growing other varieties for fancy or upon trial. They find less enemies to the vine, or fruit; less trouble from the elements, than in growing the apple; while the returns are much more satisfactory, and two or three of them to whom I have shown your opinion seemed equally surprised with myself at your condemnation of what they considered almost perfect. In conclusion, allow me to say that I am not a grape-grower—not enough for my own consumption—and am not interested in any one growing grapes or vines; but believing that you are willing others should hold and express their opinions, although differing from yourself, I have taken the liberty of addressing you."

Mr. ROBINSON said: I am not only willing but glad to give others the same opportunity to speak as freely as I do myself. I know that the Isabella is grown extensively, and while those who grow that sort can sell the fruit at the price named, I presume that they will continue to grow it, and those who buy it will be cheated into the idea that they are eating good grapes. I will not deny that well ripened Isabellas are tolerably good, but only tolerably. They are very far from the best, and they cannot be sold in this city at anything like first-class prices; and there have been more failures with this one sort in this vicinity than with all others put together; and thousands of old vines have been dug up and burned. As a wine grape the Isabella has failed everywhere. If it is profitable in Western New-York, there are several other sorts that would be more so. Why are those who grow the Isabella almost exclusively so sensitive about having its merits discussed?

Dr. WARD—I fully concur with Mr. Robinson, that the Isabella is not adapted to our climate, except in very favorable locations. It may succeed so as to make it a profitable market crop on the lake borders of Western New-York. It won't succeed here wherever exposed to the east wind. I started about 500 vines, and all the care that I could give them has not enabled me to grow fruit successfully. I have cut down three-fourths, and shall cut all but two or three vines, which I will keep for variety and comparison.

E. A. MCKAY, Naples, N. Y., sent a box of Isabellas from his stock on hand, "to prove that they do not grow sour enough with him to make a pig squeal."

SOLON ROBINSON—Who said they did? Not I, if ripe. But I do say that Mr. McKay's grapes are a fair sample of the variety at this season, and they are not first, second, nor third-rate. They are only a substitute for good grapes. Where good grapes are produced in abundance, the fate of these and all their family would be to make the pigs squeal, not because they are so sour, but so insipid and destitute of the high, exhilarating flavor of the Delaware, Diana, Iona, Catawba, and half a dozen others. Even the Concord and Hartford Prolific, which are of the same character of the Isabella, are far superior. It is a great waste of gas to try to keep up the balloon that has held the Isabella grape so long above all other sorts.

Apples for Names.—A box of apples, sent by F. Fitzgerald, Cherry Valley, N. Y., are named No. 1, Broadwell; No. 2, President; No. 3, Detroit Red. The others not named.

Compound Sweet and Sour Apples.—CHAS. H. CONGDON, Danby, Vt., and H. W. DENELS, Gaylordsville, Conn., send boxes of compound sweet and sour apples, to prove that such do grow, which no one, we presume, will dare to doubt hereafter. In testing these the yellow portion was found to be a very poor sweet, and the green portion a poorer sour. Those which had ripened so as to be all yellow were of an insipid sweetish taste. The variety is unanimously pronounced unworthy of propagation, and the assertion that it was originally produced by splitting and joining buds from sweet and sour varieties, a most unmitigated piece of nonsense. And this we hope will end the compound sweet and sour discussion.

Seedling Pears.—S. D. COPE, Columbiana, Ohio, sends some seedlings, which ordinarily grow larger than Bartlets, Marie Louise, or Louisa Bonne d'Jersey, which are mature enough to cook in September, and will keep till May. After testing some of the samples they were pronounced by Dr. Ward, Wm. S. Carpenter, and other good judges very promising, and if they will keep till that season, a truly valuable new variety.

Apples for a Name.—Some apples from R. V. MARSH, Brandon, Vt., could not be named by any one present.

Grapes in Vermont.—Mr. MARSH says: "My Catawba grapes ripened well by the 12th of October; Dianas not much sooner, and Delawares the 20th September. I have never been troubled with the rot in Catawbas or with mildew on the vines, and the same may be said with regard to my Concords, Hartford Prolifics, Clintons, To Kalons, Annas, Delawares, and Dianas. Isabellas have occasionally mildewed in my grounds, but not often, and the berries are usually perfect. What is your opinion of the Iona and Israela for our Vermont climate, and which is preferable?" This question can only be answered by actual experiment in that climate. All who have tried them in this vicinity are satisfied with their growth, productiveness and quality. They are both rated A No. 1.

The White Willow.—WM. S. MCBRIDE of New-Jefferson, Grove County, Iowa, writes for information about the white willow. He says: "Numerous agents are selling orders for the cuttings, but their descriptions of it are so diverse that we are unable to determine which is the genuine kind. One agent says the bark of the young growth is *green*, another says it is *yellow*, while another declares it is *red*; we are thus in doubt, and do not know which kind to purchase."

A. S. FULLER—The limbs of the Salix Alba are grayish white in Summer and yellowish in Winter. The under sides of the leaves are white.

Prof. THURBER—The next number of *The American Agriculturist* will contain a botanical description of this tree, with an acount of its growth and use on the Western prairies.

Mr. WELD of *The Agriculturist* office exhibited specimens of the willow, which he obtained in a late tour through Illinois. This variety of willow appears to grow faster than any other upon the prairie soil. This stalk (exhibiting one two inches in diameter) is the growth of a single year. In this section it is most generally known as the powder willow, and is distinct from the yellow or golden bough willow which is very common. As the white willow produces the very best of charcoal, it is a good kind of wood for fuel, and it will probably make as durable fence rails as any other soft, rapid growing tree. That it is a valuable acquisition to the Western prairies, I have no doubt whatever. It will not only grow timber for fuel and dead fences, but a good permanent live fence can be produced with it more rapidly than with any other plant.

Grafting Slow-Growth Pears.—A Winter Nellis pear tested by Mr. CARPENTER elicited a discussion upon the best way to grow that variety and others of similar slow growth; that is, by grafting upon trees of good size, of some vigorous variety. Mr. FULLER advises in setting any orchard, pears or apples, that 10 per cent of the trees should be planted with a view to engrafting upon them, from time to time, new kinds of fruit, either for testing or permanent growth. For this purpose the right sort of trees can always be procured of nurserymen at lower prices than named varieties.

Principles to Learn about Vine Culture.—Mr. FULLER remarked that people have much yet to learn about the principles of vine culture. For instance, a man said to me yesterday, I do not want my vine cut away—I want it to extend so as to bear a thousand bunches. Is this policy? It may be done, but such a vine is very difficult to manage, because there is no fixed principle for its treatment as there is of one that only occupies a space of four feet each way from the root, trained flat upon trellis bars only four feet high, and requiring no more room at a hundred years of age than it did at two years. It should always be borne in mind by every owner of a vine that the rush of sap is to the highest branches, and if the top of the vine is a hundred feet high, there is where the fruit will be. If the vine is pruned so as to keep the top always within reach of the owner's hands, it will produce more fruit than it would if the top was up toward the clouds. The same general principal rules in extending the arms of a vine. The nearer the bearing canes are to the root the better for the fruit. It is far more profitable to grow a thousand bunches upon many roots, than to try to force one to produce them.

Agricultural Fairs and Cattle Shows—What they Have Taught, and What they Should Teach Us.

Annually, in September and October, we have in States, counties, towns, and districts, a succession of farmers' festivals, under the name of agricultural fairs, cattle-shows, sheep-shows, horse-shows, wheat-shows, fruit-shows, &c.

We have attended a good many of these shows during the past quarter of a century, and for some 10 or 12 years we have given faithful reports of the sayings and doings, and what we have seen at them that we thought farmers ought to see printed in their paper, THE TRIBUNE.

What have they taught? Let us see. They have not only taught the farmer who has attended them the advantage of using improved tools, but they have taught him their existence, of which he was before wholly ignorant. And this is not all. They have taught inventive mechanics the wants of the country, and have been the cause of many improvements. The plowman has been set forward a century.

The labor of reaping and mowing has been lessened one-half in consequence of public shows of reaping and mowing-machines. So of many other agricultural implements.

The science of improving the breeds of all kinds of farm stock has been greatly advanced by cattle-shows, for it is there that men have first learned that there were better animals than their own scrubs at home.

The advantages of draining have been learned at the shows, where tiles and draining-tools have been exhibited, and where the subject has been publicly discussed.

The best methods of manuring, seeding, cultivation, rotation and management of crops, have been taught, and so has the treatment of farm stock, and how to produce the most profitable return from various kinds of soil and modes of farming.

Something, but not enough, has been taught about the best mode of constructing farm buildings, and their convenient arrangement.

The object, undoubtedly, of most of the managers of these shows is improvement. It is for this that prizes are offered and awarded. It is for this that appropriations are annually made from State Treasuries.

The question now most important to be considered is, whether this bounty is most judiciously applied.

There has been a time, undoubtedly, when prizes offered for improved plows have stimulated inventors. That time has passed, unless, indeed, a very liberal prize were offered—say five hundred or a thousand dollars—for some bona fide improvement in this indispensable farm implement. And such a prize should not be awarded, as most of the prizes are at agricultural shows, without any practical test or proper examination.

There was a time, perhaps, when prizes offered at "plowing-matches" stimulated boys to learn to be skillful plowmen. As they are at present managed at all State Fairs, can any man say that he honestly believes that they now do a particle of good? "The plowing-match" is generally the least attractive feature of the show, and is often slurred over, as though of no more importance than a foot-race between two boys. Indeed, it generally is conducted upon the racing principle, and the prize is awarded to the one that gets first to the goal.

That is not the way to conduct "plowing-matches," to promote improvement. Let us see if managers will take a hint, and work out an improvement. If they cannot, then let us see this part of the annual show entirely abandoned. As it is now, it is useless. It teaches nothing useful.

In the show of agricultural implements we learn something almost every year, but what we have is confined to new inventions. We learn that some alleged improvement has been made. What do we know of its value? How does the Committee know, when awarding a prize to one of these implements, that the award is for an actual improvement? Perhaps a prize was awarded last year for the same thing; but, as the manufacturer has altered its appearance, and tells the Committee he has made a great improvement, he gets another prize.

Now, as there was no trial, what does the Committee know of the value of the invention, or of its improvement? Then what have they taught in their award? Probably their examination has been so hurried that they have not even learned anything about the mechanism of the article, so as to give a lucid description of it in their report. And of these reports, in general, not one in ten is of as much value as the paper it is written on.

Winning prizes at an agricultural fair is a game of chance. It is a game that is about played out. And reports are often made upon the principle of "tickle me well, I'll tickle you too." Many of the exhibitors are actuated solely by mercenary motives, without a particle of the noble nature of farmers, which moves them to show good animals, or good products of the farm, that their brother farmers may see and profit by their improvements.

The prizes offered are often contemptible. A sum of money that would be sufficiently large to tempt some one to show some actual improvement—something that would teach something useful—is frittered away in little beggarly pittances upon a multitude of objects. The prize-lists are apparently made up to accommodate a regular set of prize-winners, who bear them off year after year.

In many cases, these shows have run so low in character that they are miserable burlesques upon the industry of the State or County they pretend to represent. They do not teach anything useful. It was said of the last Fair of the American Institute, which pretends to represent the manufacturing and mechanical industry of America, that it was a mere advertising bazaar—a congregation of clap-traps which would make up a flashy show and attract visitors. This was indeed too true. Yet this Institute pretends also to represent the agricultural interests of the State so far that it has for many years drawn large sums of money from the State Treasury to pay for what it teaches in that line. What does it teach? Why, simply this: that all of our agricultural and mechanical shows need great reform. They have either been badly conducted, and have failed in their efficiency, or else they never were based upon sound principles. At least, as at present managed, they do not teach what they were expected to teach. They have been continued by great personal efforts, and sometimes by most unjustifiable laudations of the press; and in this respect, so far as we are concerned, with a hope of seeing improvement from year to year, and because they have taught some useful lessons; but we are at length constrained to say that those lessons are not worth their cost.

We have always advocated these Annual Fairs, and, so far as possible, have approved them, because they furnished occasion for great convocations of people, which we consider highly beneficial; but we always regret that they should not be taught useful lessons at the same time. That they cannot be at such Fairs as some that we have described during the present season, is sadly true. If they cannot be improved, they might as well cease to exist. They are not worthy of such laudation as they have received; they are not worthy of the time and patronage of the people; and certainly they are unworthy of the State bounty they receive.

Upon this point, we adopt the following words of the editor of *The New-England Farmer*:

> "In order to *progress* and *improve*, and make the State bounty and individual effort bear fruit worthy of the cause, some new and untried expedients should be adopted that will arrest attention and result in the general good of all. The *old routine* should be abandoned, and something more worthy introduced in its place. It can be done, and should be done, or the State bounty be discontinued.
>
> "We know that others—persons who have well considered the matter—think with us on this subject, and look at the large sum annually expended in these Shows as being expended without returning a fair equivalent. We fully appreciate the *social aspect* of the case, believing that, as things are at present, this is the most important. But even that may be greatly enhanced upon a proper system being introduced. We trust that something will be done by the Trustees of the several Societies at their business meetings that are to take place to arrange matters for the next year, that will insure a new and better order of things."

We hope—we can hardly say that "we trust that something will be done to insure a better order of things," because we know how mankind are prone to follow an old, beaten path. We fear that the same path will be still followed, and that time and money will still be wasted; that agricultural shows will still show a want of tact in the officers of societies, and a want of interest in the body of the people; and so we shall jog along another year without reform, without producing that improvement that some of their friends really desire.

We do not wish to see these annual shows discontinued; but they have taught us their own incapacity to teach useful lessons, and, unless improved, they will fail to improve the people; and, rather than witness such miserable abortions as some of them are, we shall advocate abrogation. We shall certainly oppose any further grant of public money, if the annual Fairs are not very greatly improved, and made more worthy of State bounty another year. Of this, let their managers take timely warning.

FROM FREDERICKSBURG TO BROOKLYN.—A German lady named Barbara Reinhardt called at the Forty-first Precinct Station-House, in Washington street, Thursday afternoon, after a fatiguing journey to Jamaica, L. I., and back. She applied for lodgings. Her venerable and respectable appearance attracted the attention of the Sergeant in charge, and in answer to a few questions, she stated that she had resided in Fredericksburg, Va., for some years, but recently had found it necessary to leave in consequence of the lack of business and the general impoverished condition of that neighborhood. She had eight sons, all of whom had enlisted in the Union armies, and being left alone and without means, she finally concluded to make a journey northward, in search of a surviving sister, the wife of Mr. George Braun, whom she learned kept a grocery store in the City of Brooklyn. She set out from Fredericksburg on foot with a few dollars of Confederate money, which was useless after she left Virginia. She walked the entire distance, and arrived here after a journey of thirty days. She inquired for Braun, but could gain no information, when she understood that a man by that name lived in Jamaica, 12 miles from the city, and walked out. She inquired of every one she met, but to her great disappointment could ascertain nothing concerning him. She was a witness of the "great battle," as she terms it, and a severe sufferer thereby—her husband having been killed by the explosion of a shell, which entered the room in which he was sitting. She formerly resided at the North. Her sons all lived in the free States. Two enlisted in New-York regiments, two in New-Jersey regiments, and the others in regiments of other States. She also has three daughters, who live in the West—two of whom are married. The old lady has passed the sixty-sixth year of her age, and is still hale, hearty, and strong. Any information of Mr. George Braun will be thankfully received by her at the station-house, where she will remain for the present.

A citizen of Manchester suggests that water-power may be used in houses to drive sewing-machines, the bellows of organs, and for all other purposes where motion is required. In a house in that city, a turbine, or horizontal water-wheel, only 1¼ inches in diameter, is set in motion by a ¼-inch pipe, and works the bellows of a drawing-room organ. This notion opens up a wide field of inquiry as to the saving of coal, and the largely-increased revenues of water companies, especially as the method appears to be applicable to large as well as small machinery.

Navvies in England are in the habit of selling leaden medallions, old ware, &c., which they represent as having been dug up while excavating for railways or other works. They are of course supplied to them by manufacturers of spurious antiquities, just as broken swords, pieces of helmets and such like are regularly planted on the field of Waterloo to be disinterred by curiosity-hunters.

Dr. C. J. Van Cort, of Morrisania, has been arrested for attempting to bribe Dr. Upham, the examining surgeon, to pass four drafted men.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

REPORT

FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, NOV. 17, 1863.

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF CATTLE OF ALL KINDS FOR THE WEEK.

According to the reports from the several market-places in the city, there have been received this week:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.	Total.
At Allerton's, 44th-st.	4,870	48	443	1,795	36,608	....
At Browning's, 6th-st.	307	23	24	6,095	....	....
At O'Brien's, 6th-st.	71	29	31	3,444	....	....
At Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	98	43	221	5,584	....	....
Sent direct to butchers	150	....	....	1,200	....	....
Sold to butchers at Bergen	1,000	....	....	....	....	....
Total	6,496	143	769	18,118	36,608	62,133
Total previous week	6,271	155	880	15,595	56,563	79,479
Av. no. ₩ wk. last yr.	4,518	101	575	9,133	21,664	36,000

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., Proprietors of the Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth street, report the cattle in market from the following States:

New-York	1,690	Illinois	1,374
Ohio	606	Kentucky	124
Indiana	451	Michigan	305
New-Jersey	48	Canada	34

STOCK BY RAILROAD, ETC.

They also report Beeves and other Stock received by railroad, &c., as follows:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
By the Erie Railroad	1,466	....	....	....	12,608
Hudson River Railroad	1,256	....	....	....	20,896
Harlem Railroad	1,195	48	443	1,795	....
New-Haven Railroad	10	....	....	....	169
Hudson River Boats	587	....	....	....	....
On foot	133	....	....	....	....
New-Jersey Central	224	....	....	....	3,607

The New-York and Erie Railroad makes the following report of transportation of Stock for the week ending this day: Cattle, 2,664; Hogs, 9,000; Sheep, 4,000; Horses, 216; 3 cars Poultry.

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at Forty-fourth street, 4,870.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality	10½@11	Ordinary	6 @ 7½
Medium	8 @ 9½		

Some extra good Beeves may be quoted at 11½c.

The general average of the market at 8½c.

The most of the sales range from 7c. to 10c.

Prices per head and per pound, of different weights, will be found in accounts of sales of sundry Droves.

Total number of Beeves received in the city this week, 6,496.

This is 225 head more than last week, and 1,978 head more than the average of last year. The average number at each Wednesday market last year was 4,052 head, while the number to-day being 4,870, shows 818 head more than the average, and 316 head more than this day week.

The following Droves are in market this week:

P. Barnes, N. Y.	24	Beach & Bray, Ill.	152
Thos. C. Larkin, N. Y.	20	E. Reynolds, N. Y.	21
R. Benedict, N. Y.	34	C. L. Greene, N. Y.	41
Sam. Shuester, O.	144	J. T. Alexander, Ill.	317
Sam. Shuester, Ill.	61	Wm. P. McIntyre, N. Y.	15
Sam. Shuester, Mich.	27	Geo. Ayrault, N. Y.	40
Shepard & Vail, N. Y.	68	Brownell & Co., N. Y.	24
Heath & Winslow, Ind.	150	C. Grady, N. Y.	52
H. Eckstein, Mich.	27	Jerry Church, Ill.	50
Z. Vesey, Ind.	63	M. H. Gillett, O.	138
E. Wheaton, O.	20	J. H. Williams, Ill.	125
Thomas Gillies, O.	32	N. Henry, N. Y.	47
Thomas Gillies, Mich.	34	G. Redpath, Mich.	34
L. H. Ross, O.	47	E. Mudge, Mich.	18
Pat. Riley, Mich.	47	J. Wheaton, N. Y.	32
Wm. Kinscott, Ind.	63	R. Holcomb, O.	66
A. B. Mead, N. Y.	31	J. Canary, N. Y.	18
J. Palmer, N. Y.	15	Porter Welch, N. Y.	42
Richards & Colt, Ind.	33	J. C. Crabtree, Ill.	36
G. Dillenbeck, N. Y.	16	F. Gill, O.	13
D. G. Drummond, N. Y.	31	Ed. Loughman, O.	60
Joel Dalby, Ill.	54	Ed. Loughman, N. Y.	13
Eb. Kelly, N. Y.	102	Harlem, local, N. Y.	618
B. Atwater, Mich.	57	John Kennedy, Canada	34
Sage & Hughes, O.	18	Davenport & Seely, N. Y.	10
James Ryan, N. Y.	43	R. Murray, N. J.	18
David Allerton, N. Y.	20	Jacob Ervin, N. J.	20
Sigel & Lauterback, O.	24	R. L. Van Bergen, Mich.	37
Sigel & Lauterback, Ill.	95	S. G. Woodruff & Co., Ill.	62
D. S. Doty, N. Y.	20	S. G. Woodruff & Co., N. Y.	19
D. S. Doty, O.	20	Pickering, Dudley & Colwell, Ill.	61
H. Westheimer, Ill.	112	Pickering, Dudley & Colwell, Ind.	100
H. Westheimer, O.	167	Pickering, Dudley & Colwell, N. Y.	54
Seary & Healy, Ill.	155	Pickering, Dudley & Colwell, O.	17
S. D. Haring, Ill.	27	J. McPherson, N. Y.	19
Ben. Farr, Ill.	56	Geo. Bright, N. Y.	13
P. L. Eastman, Ky.	27	Jas. Van Alstyne, N. Y.	13
Wm. Florence, N. Y.	12	J. Seber, N. Y.	23
Col. Radcliff, O.	59	J. Arnold, Mich.	19
R. Quinn, Ind.	47	M. L. Rogers, Mich.	23
John Perine, O.	32		
L. Lewis, N. Y.	17		
W. H. Harris, Mich.	62		
L. D. Richardson, Ky.	103		

OPENING DAY OF THE MARKET.

Monday, Nov. 16.—The Beef Cattle market opened this morning at Allerton's with 4,000 head on sale—enough, one would suppose, to depress the market, when it is considered that 1,000 head were sold on Saturday at Bergen, and 500 or 600 during the week at other places, so as to make up the usual number of 6,000 a week—a very liberal supply certainly for city butchers. First-class cattle were not as plenty as last week, and the early morning sales were on better terms for drovers, though nominally at the same rates ₩ lb, that is, 10½@11c. ₩ lb for the net weight of Beef, seller sinking offal. The demand for this class was very sharp, the army buyers, Messrs. Starr & Reed, taking about 500 head, including some of the best lots they could find, and some heavy fat oxen, a little coarse, at lower rates ₩ lb, that is, 9½@10c. It is a pleasure to make honorable mention every week, that the best bullocks in the market for shipping purposes are taken for our soldiers stationed along the Atlantic coast north of Florida. It would be difficult to find 300 cattle ever furnished by an army contractor of so much value to Government as this lot taken by Government agents this week, at market price, and fully sustaining the advantage of the NO contract system. It is true that these purchases affect prices to city butchers and consumers, but the beef producers and the soldiers are benefited. The medium class of cattle sold to-day at 8@9c. ₩ lb, and just about as last week, but the inferior sort at 6½@8c. ₩ lb, do not sell as well as they did a week ago, and will not be sold out as close this evening as last Monday, unless the sun-down buyers come up to the work very strong. The trade during the afternoon has been slow, and a good many lots have been taken at buyers' own rates, and withal a good many will be left over for the closing day, beside which some other lots are expected, which will make a pretty hard close of the market. The weather to-day is warm for the season, with a drizzling rain toward night, which affects the low grades of stock, the most of the first-class cattle having been sold out early in the day.

The long-continued large run of cattle from this State, particularly the Harlem local, or up-country cattle, is one of the remarkable features of the market, and indicates the probability of a great mistake that farmers are making in selling off all their stock because hay and grain are so high. Can they do without stock? Do they expect prices will decline just when they want to purchase? Can they hope, after all the stock is off, and everybody has hay to sell, that the present price will hold? Can a farmer afford to sell off all his stock and all his hay at any price that New-York ever did or ever will pay? This is a question forcibly brought to mind every week when we see how large a proportion of cattle sent to the butchers are thrifty young steers and heifers of only 400 or 500 pounds net weight. It is not profitable to kill such stock, some of which is reported sold this week at 5@6 cents a pound net, and very many at not over 7@7½ cents, while good beeves sell at 10@11 cents, and are in active demand at that, proving that those who make beef for this market are sadly neglectful of one of their greatest sources of profit.

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

Tuesday Nov. 17.—The market closed hard—the lots left over last night and the fresh lots in this morning, are quite too many for the demand, and the drizzling, warm rain continues and makes trade very slow and dull, and seller's are obliged to accept buyer's offers or hold over, which is a hard business when the mud renders feeding hay a mockery of the hunger of the poor brutes. We think that pretty fair Western steers, such as sold yesterday at 8c. ₩ lb have sold to-day at 7 cents, and at this reduction it appears hard to find purchasers. We have not materially altered the figures in the table of quotations, because the sales show the same rates upon a majority, and the average holds the same, the advance on the best balancing the decline upon the worst, leaving out of consideration the very severe decline upon the small number sold to-day.

BROKERS' SALES OF BULLOCKS.

The following reports of a portion of the sales will show the condition of the market, as to price, estimation of weight, and quality of different grades of cattle:

The best large drove of Western cattle in the yards is the one of 103 head of Kentucky Durhams, brought in by S. B. Richardson, and sold by Geo. & McIntyre at 10½@11c. ₩ lb upon the owner's estimate of 8¼ cwt. each, and higher than that at the seller's and buyer's estimate, which would average 8¾ cwt.; 11 sold at $113 each. They also sold 15 State cattle at 9c. ₩ lb, for George H. Butts, and 15 heavy, fat State Oxen for O. Palmer, at $94 each, estimated at a fraction under 10c. ₩ lb.

John Perrine sold a first-rate lot of Ohio Durhams at 10½c. ₩ lb, upon 9 cwt., which he bought of Sam. Sidener at Albany, where they weighed 1,515 lb each. They were fed by Matthew Ray, Madison County, Ohio.

Mr. Florence has a good drove of Ohio Durhams, 59 of Col. Radcliff, which are entered at 8 cwt., and sell at 10@11c. ₩ lb, though not as much by $3 or $4 a head as they would if they had come in early in the morning. As they come by the southern of the three great routes they were late, as a matter of course.

Florence sold 12 heavy fat State oxen to Geo. Starr for the army, at $88, estimated 10½c. ₩ lb.

Shepard & Vail had a good drove from Maj.-Gen. Wadsworth's farm, in the Genesee Valley, which sold at 9@11c. ₩ lb, and will average 10c. upon 7½ cwt.

There were, of course, a good many more first-class cattle, in small lots, mixed through other droves.

Of what are known as up-country cattle, we give sales of enough to show how they range in price and quality.

Wm. H. Barton, 21 out of 60 of a quality to suit Isaac Valentine, he estimates sold at 10½c. ₩ lb.

W. Sherman, 28 Oxen and Steers at 7½@10c. ₩ lb generally, and 1 pair at 10½c.

J. C. & W. W. Hoag, 73 head at 8@10½c. ₩ lb—one pair Oxen for $240, and two Steers, at $215.

Erastus Wheaton, 31 head at 9@10c. ₩ lb—14 of them large, coarse, fat Oxen to George Starr, for the army, at $87. Also, 14 for P. Whaling at 10½c. ₩ lb.

T. Bloomer, 25 head, mostly Oxen, at 8@10c. ₩ lb.

Thomas Wheeler, 63 head Steers and Oxen at 8@10½c. ₩ lb.

R. Benedict, 33 for Rufus Smith, fed by him in Dutchess County, at 7½@10c., and 4 from his own farm in Orange County at 11c. ₩ lb.

C. O. Teed, 35 Oxen and Steers at 8@10c.

Of the Western and other stock we report sales of the following:

Geo. Toffey sold 70 of Gillette's light Ohio steers, estimated 6½ cwt., at 7½@9c.

Harris & Ceddington, 61 light thin Michigan steers, estimated to average 5 cwt., sold at $28@$35 each.

Simon Ulery, 131 of John T. Alexander's Illinois steers, average 6½ cwt., strong, rather a mixed lot, fair to good, sold at 8@10c.

John A. Merrill, 121 of Alexander's Illinois steers, average 6½ cwt., with a pretty bad tail, 41 of which sold at less than $45—the drove ranging 8@9½c.

P. F. Cary, 70 of Alexander's, average 6½ cwt., sold at 7½@9½c.

Isaac Budlong, 50 of Heath & Winslow's Indiana steers, average 7½ cwt., sold at 8@10c., but won't average 9c.; 13 State stock, average 7½ cwt., sold for L. Budlong, at $70.

D. G. Drummond, 31 Oneida Co. steers, sold at 9c., upon 7½ cwt.

C. S. Greene reports the sale of 41 Jefferson Co. scallawags, at 5½@6c.

Wm. Kingscott, 63 Indiana steers and oxen, estimated to average 8c. upon 7 cwt. A lot of prime fat oxen, rather coarse, but first rate for shipping, sold to Starr & Reed at 9½c.

Pickering, Dudley & Colwell sold here and at Bergen, the following lots of State stock: 41 for S. Allen at 7c.; 34 for J. Beard & Co., 6½@10c.; 20 for H. B. Baxter at 6c.; 20 for B. T. Chase, 6@8½c.; 20 for Wm. Lewis at 7c.; 34 for A. R. Wilcox at 7½c.; 28 for J. Keaton at 7c.; 36 for H. & F. Colgrove, 6@8c.; 17 for S. Hand at 7½c.; 25 for Berry & Post, 7@10c.; 39 for D. C. Chambers, 7@9c.; also 100 Indiana thin steers for B. W. Riggs, average 6 cwt., at 7@8½c.; 35 Ohio steers for H. Mills at 6@8c.; 18 Michigan steers for J. Weller, 8c., and 71 Indiana steers for Holmes & Fetterplace at 7@10c.

C. W. Conger, 20 extra good steers, fed by David Allerton upon his farm in Broome county, average 7½ cwt., sold at 10@11c.

S. G. Woodruff & Brother bought at Buffalo 104 good, fair Indiana Steers, average 6½ cwt., which sold at 7½@9½c., and a few at 10c.; 68 of Gillette's light Ohio Steers, estimated 6½ cwt., sold at 8@9c.

Sigel & Lauterback bought at Albany 95 fair 7-cwt. Illinois Steers, which sold to average 8½c.; 24 good Ohio Durhams, averaging 7½ cwt., sold at 8½@10c.

T. C. Eastman & Brother 63 of Joel Dalby's good, fair Illinois Steers, averaging 7½ cwt., and sell at 1½@10c.; 21 of Bedford & Kennedy's Kentucky Durhams sold at 10c. upon 8 cwt.; 56 of Ben. Farr's fair 6½-cwt. Illinois Steers sold at 8@9c.

Church & Doty sold a mixed lot of Illinois Steers for J. Cline, averaging 6 cwt., at 7@8½c.; 34 of Metcalfe's thin Illinois Steers sold at 7@8c., a few at 9c.; 20 prime State Oxen sold to Starr for the army at $95, estimated at 9 cwt.; 21 of Coon's Indiana Steers, averaging 7½ cwt., sold at 8½@10c.

Shuester & Eimer bought of M. H. Gillette, at Albany, 64 coarse, heavy Ohio Steers, estimated 7½ cwt. here, sold at 8½@9c.; 51 of M. J. English's Ill. Steers, av. 6 cwt., sold at 7½@9c.; 54 of Cortis's Ohio Steers, sold to av. 8½c. on 6½ cwt.; 56 Mich. Steers and Oxen, bought of Fountain, av. 6½ cwt., part of them sold to go East and part retailed here, will average 8c.

Beach & Bray, 210 Ill. Steers for T. Allen, Morgan Co., good 7½ cwt., sold at 8½@10½c.; 85 of W. J. Metcalfe's good, fair 6½ cwt. Ill. Steers, sold at 8@10c.; 67 for M. W. Riggs, mixed weights Ill. Steers, sold at 8@10c., mostly not over 9c.

G. W. McMahan, 57 light Mich. Steers sold for Ben. Atwater.

Erastus Wheaton sold 30 light, thin Steers for Jacob Ervin of Jersey City at 7@7½c. This lot are rated as Jersey cattle, but are believed to be a lot of Steers bought here two months ago and fed till they have grown decidedly poor, and undoubtedly sold at a decided loss.

Sage & Hughes report 34 coarse and poor Michigan cattle, sold for Redpath at 7@8c.; 18 fair Michigan Steers sold for Meades at 7½@8½c., average 6½ cwt.; 40 Indiana Steers sold for Roberts at 7½@9½c., average 6 cwt.; 18 on Tuesday for Reeds, medium Ohio Steers, 6½ cwt., at 7@8c. ₩ lb.

Joseph H. Williams, 123 of Ed. Williams's Illinois Steers, a very nice salable lot, average 7 cwt., sold at 8½@10½c.

Henry Westheimer, 48 No. 1 Ohio Durhams, sold to Geo. Starr for the army at a fraction less than 11c. upon 8 cwt. The balance of the drove sold at 9@10c., and the whole will average 10c. A drove of good Illinois Steers sold at 9½@9½c.

Vail & Preston, 37 Michigan Steers, sold for Van Bergen at 8c. upon 6½ cwt.

Ed. Loughman, 60 good Ohio Steers and Cows, average short 7½ cwt. sold at 6@10c.; 18 good State stock on Tuesday, average 8c. ₩ lb upon 9 cwt., which is a cent a pound less than Monday morning.

MILCH COWS.—The market for milch cows holds good. Indeed, considering the price of all kinds of food it is remarkable that it is so good. There has been no decline in prices, and all the stock brought in sells rapidly, generally at about $35@$45 each for ordinary country cows with young calves. Of course some are higher and some lower, according to quality, but at fair market prices the trade is lively, so that all are sold about as fast as they arrive.

VEAL CALVES remain without change; the very best are ready sale at 7@7½c. ₩ lb, live weight, and the most are slow at less than half that money.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

Receipts this week, 19,118.

The market opened this morning in Sixth street with only a moderate supply on sale, but altogether too many for the buyers, who were not sharp-set for mutton. We have seldom found the market-place more dull than it was up to 10 o'clock, at which time very few sheep had been sold, except to one or two of the largest wholesale butchers, who kill for regular customers. The wholesale meat market was so extremely hard on Friday and Saturday upon those who kill for Washington Market, that few of them cared to buy sheep on Monday morning at any price that the brokers would name. Good Mutton Carcasses sold at 3@5c. ₩ lb, and Lambs at 5@6c. ₩ lb—the weather being so warm that it was quite unsafe to risk the meat on the hooks over Sunday. Pelts remain much as they were the first of the month, though some choice lots would sell higher, say $2 50 each; but $2 75 is considered above the average.

The proportion of good sheep was larger Monday morning than we have seen it before in some weeks. One of the best lots was brought in by R. Strong, Centreville, St. Joseph's County, Michigan, 355 head of the stock of fine wool sheep common now to that State, composed of selected parcels which have been gathered upon his farm and well pastured during the Summer, and would now weigh rather over 100 lb average—the owner thinks 110 lb. We noticed sale of one lot at $6 and one at $6 12½, of about 100 head each, and another smaller lot at $1 7½c., all of which we estimated at 6c. ₩ lb. The buyers called them a shade higher. The whole lot averaged $6 05.

Oliver Lyons of Canada had a lot of 145 sheep and lambs of the long wool sort, about equally divided, which sold at $7 25 for the sheep and $5 for the lambs.

C. S. Green's lot of extra good heavy sheep from Jefferson County, N. Y., would not average over 6c. ₩ lb, and their lots were as high priced as any in market. Of course in a dull market the poorest lots always suffer the greatest reduction. The opinion appears to prevail among all parties interested in the Sheep market that the supply will continue large for several months, and that the quality of the stock will not be first rate, owing to the general high price of hay and grain. If this is sure to be the case, then those who feed Sheep for sale late in Winter, no matter how high the grain may be, will be pretty sure to find a market for the Sheep at the corresponding rate, and will make more money than when grain is low. We certainly do not think it good policy to crowd the stock upon the market now, because feed is high. It is a sad waste of food to overstock the market as it has been of late, when the pelts have sold at almost twice as much as all the rest of the animal.

SHEEP DROVERS AT BROWNINGS.

New-York—Wm. Bentley, 90; Bennett & Clark, 65; John Baire, 145; Hesse & Van Tassel, 104; John Greer, 60; Cook & Stevens, 495; A. Mercer, 50; F. B. Conley, 191; J. W. Smith, 53; E. Meade, 198; Hugh Carton, 250; H. Hill, 191; A. E. Van Valkenburgh, 241; W. H. Coon, 209; J. W. Taylor, 153; Chas. W. Brady, 112; Chas. Green, 100. From New-Jersey—George McBride, 55; A. Cauthers, 22; Rich'd Bellis, 357; Andrew Robbins, 271; H. Brown, 30. From Canada—Beach & Holmes, 262; W. J. Allison, 355; Oliver Lyons, 155. From Ohio—E. Snowfel, 201; H. Frank, 357; McClane & Co., 365; Hyde & Griggs, 203; D. Stoddard, 172. From Michigan—R. Strong, 355.

SHEEP BROKERS' SALES.

At Brownings, by Robt. H. Hume, 2,890 Sheep and Lambs, an average of $4 73. J. C. Larkin sold 766 at $3 53 average. Wm. D. Bellis, sold 1,371 at $4 25 average.

At O'Brien's, by McGraw & O'Brien, 3,424 Sheep and Lambs, at an average of $4 13.

At Chamberlin's, by Keese & McPherson, Judd & Buckingham, A. Van Wert, John Rose, and owners, 262 Sheep and Lambs at $5; 266 at $4 37½; 137 at $4 [illegible]; 473 at $4 75; 662 at $4 62½; 307 at $5 50; 129 at $4 44; 173 at $4 37½; 143 at $4 25; 609 at $4; 150 at $3 37½; 185 at $3 75; 100 at $5 62½; 176 at $3 56; 255 at $3 50; 90 at $3 44; 210 at $3 87½; 143 at $3.

THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts this week, 16,[illegible].

Quotations—$5 50@$5 75 ₩ cwt., live weight, for corn-fed Hogs, and $5 75@$6 for distillery-fed, are the quotations given for to-day, being higher than last week, on account of the smaller receipts, so that the state of the market is not indicated by the state of the weather. The cool days of the first part of last week did not give courage to send forward stock, to arrive after the weather changed to Summer heat, so that we have not had a glut and slow sales and depressed prices, as we should have had with as large a supply as the week previous.

Geo. W. Dorman gives the following as the price of Hogs this week:

	Live weight.	Dead weight.
First quality, corn-fed, large size	6@6½c.	7½@7¾c.
Second quality, corn fed	5¾@6c.	7@7½c.
First quality, small sizes, fat and prime, for market butchers	6½@6¾c.	7½@7¾c.
Large size still-fed, fat	6 @—	7½@—
Second quality still-fed	5¾@6c.	6@7c.

He remarks that Hogs of all kinds are selling as fast as they arrive, and more wanted.

Grain, Provisions, and other Markets.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1863.

ASHES—The market is rather quiet but firm, owing to the meager supply offering and the high prices asked; sales of Pots at $8 62½@$8 75, and Pearls at $9 31.

BEESWAX is in good demand and the market is again firmer; sales of 2,000 lb Western at 41@42½c., cash, mainly at 42½c.

COTTON—The market has relapsed into a quiet state, and the sales to-day are very moderate, embracing only a few hundred bales; prices are somewhat easier, and we quote at 86c. for Middlings.

COFFEE—The market for Rio is still very strong and in demand at the late advance, but holders having withdrawn their samples, business is restricted; sales of 600 bags at 33@34c. Other kinds are also firm; we note sales of 934 bags Triage Laguayra on private terms; large transactions are said to have taken place to-day in small lots to the trade. We quote Rio prime at 34c.; fair to good, 32@33½c.; ordinary, 31@31½c., and fair to good cargoes, 29@33c. Laguayra and Maracaibo, 32@35c.; Java, 39@40c., all 4 months; and St. Domingo, 29c., cash.

COAL—The demand for Foreign is in excess of the supply, and prices still tend upward; sales of 250 tuns Liverpool Steam at $12 50; 100 do. Liverpool Orrel, $13; 100 do. Liverpool Gas Cannel, $13 50; 900 do. New-Castle Gas Caking, $8 75; 20 do. Riverhead House Cannel, $15; 100 do. Liverpool Cannel, $16—all cash. Domestic is more plenty, and in fair demand from yard at $10@$12 ⅌ tun.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has continued in good demand and prices favor the seller; sales of 700,000 lb at 34½c. for Baltimore; 33@33½c. for Detroit, the inside rate for smelting early in the week; 34½c. for Portage Lake; and 35c. for Lake Superior, now held higher in view of the rapid advance of gold and exchange.

COCOA—A fair inquiry prevails, and prices are higher; we hear of sales of 100 bags Guayaquil at 21c. in bond.

CANDLES are steady and in moderate request at 20@22c. for Adamantine. We quote Adamantine at 19@23c. as to weight and quality; 35c. for Sperm, and 48c. for Patent.

DYEWOODS are in light stock and the market is quite firm; sales of 130 tuns Jamaica Logwood at $23 50; 460 tuns St. Domingo do. at $21 50@$22 50; 20 do. prime West Coast Lima Wood at $85, and some Honduras Logwood on private terms. We quote the latter at $27@$35 for inferior to prime quality.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market for Western and State Flour is fairly active, and prices have again advanced 5@10c. ⅌ bbl. in sympathy with gold and exchange, but with some reaction in these on the close of 'Change there was less buoyancy prevalent; Trade brands are firm and in limited request; the sales are 14,000 bbls., at $5 70@$6 for Superfine State; $6 25@$6 40 for Extra State; $6 45@$6 75 for Fancy State; $7 10@$7 45 for the low grades of Western extra; $7 35@$7 45 for shipping Ohio; $7 50@$9 50 for trade and family brands, and $7 60@$11 50 for St. Louis Extra. Canadian Flour is in fair demand, and is firmer; sales of 450 bbls. at $6 25@$6 40 for the low grades of Extra, and $6 50@$8 75 for Trade and Family Extras. Southern Flour is in good request, and is firmer; sales of 1,100 bbls. at $7 30@$8 for mixed to good superfine Country and Baltimore, and $8 10@$10 50 for trade and family brands. Rye Flour is firm and in fair demand; sales of 180 bbls. at $5 50@$6 60. Corn Meal is better, and in fair request; sales of 880 bbls., at $4 25 for Brandywine, to arrive, and 40 puncheons at $27.

FRUIT—But little business was transacted early in the week, and prices of Raisins declined 15@20c. ⅌ box, but toward the close a fair demand sprung up and about former prices were obtained. We quote Bunch at $3 90@$3 95, and Layer at $4 05@$4 20. Other descriptions are without change; the sales embrace 7,700 boxes Raisins at $4@$4 20 for Layer, and $3 85@$4 for Bunch; 200 quarter boxes Layer at $1 10; 620 boxes Sardines at 36@37½c. for half boxes, and 20@20½c. for quarter do.; 10 bales Languedoc Almonds at 20c.; 100 bbls. New Currants at 15c.; 60 do. Old Currants at 14@14½c. ⅌ lb; 50 cases Leghorn Citron, 10 do. Lemon Peel, 50 bags Bordeaux Walnuts, 200 do. Brazil Nuts, and 50 cases New Turkey Figs, on private terms. Domestic Green Fruits sell readily at $3 ⅌ bbl. for Western Winter Apples; $2 50 ⅌ bbl. for River Greenings; $4 ⅌ bbl. for Newtown Pippins as they run, and $7 ⅌ bbl. packed. Dried Fruit is inactive, and prices are nominal.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is liberally supplied, and is 1@2c. ⅌ bush. higher under the advance in gold and exchange, less stringency in the Money market, and the great abundance of currency, but the extreme prices prevalent prevent the execution of foreign orders, and the demand is consequently confined mainly to speculators. The transactions reach 118,000 bush., and consist of 10,000 bush. old Chicago Spring at $1 30 in store; 14,600 do. new do. do. at $1 40@$1 43; 22,100 do. Milwaukee Club at $1 43@$1 44; 21,700 do. Amber do. at $1 45@$1 46; 21,800 do. Red Western at $1 54@$1 55—the latter rate for extra; and 6,800 do. fair White Michigan at $1 75. Barley is firmer, and in fair request; sales of 8,000 bush. Jefferson County at $1 57. Barley Malt is firm, and in limited demand; sales of 800 bush. at $1 60. Oats continue in active request for investment and consumption, and the market is again higher, but the extravagant rates now prevalent ought to draw supplies forward from every corner of the land, and unless it comes forward ere the close of navigation it is then cut off and it will come forward at a season when present prices cannot be realized. The grain crop generally is held back for high prices; well, higher prices will rule this Winter than probably ever known, as from present indications we are unlikely to have any supplies to operate with. Send the grain forward then by all means and have it stored if you want to secure good prices, or hold it back till next Summer and then don't expect any good returns. The preceding lines are not applicable only to Oats, but Corn, Wheat, &c., and intended not only for the interests of the farming classes, but for all concerned in due season. The sales of Oats to-day are 90,000 bushels at 84@86c. for Canadian, and 86@87c. for State and Western. Rye is scarce and wanted at $1 22@$1 25. Corn is scarce and again 1@2c. higher; the demand is for consumption and investment; there is none leaving the country nor is there any possibility of sending any shipments abroad this season, owing to the scarcity of the article and the high prices prevalent; sales of 82,000 bushels at $1 10@$1 11 for Western Mixed, in store; $1 10 for do., afloat; and $1 12 for Yellow Western, in store.

HIDES—The market since our last has been active, and prices have advanced slightly on all descriptions, owing to the reduced stock of desirable quality. Buffalo are in fair supply, but the firmness of holders restricts transactions. The sales are 5,000 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 20 lb, at 28@29½c., cash, usual selection; 5,000 Rio, 21@22 lb, at 27½@28c.; 500 Buenos Ayres Culls, 23 lb, at 26c., and by auction, 450 Damaged [illegible], 21 lb, at 10c., cash. The stock on hand in first hands is about 177,000 against 213,500 last year.

HAY—The demand for this staple is good, and the market is firm; sales of 1,900 bales at $1 20 ⅌ 100 lb. Straw is in demand at 85@90c. ⅌ 100 lb.

HONEY—Transactions in foreign are limited to light receipts. St. Domingo is firm at $1 15 in bbls. and $1 20 cash for half do.

LEATHER—An active demand has prevailed for Hemlock and Oak Sole throughout the week, and prices have advanced 1c. ⅌ lb. Hemlock Slaughter Upper in rough continues scarce, and in good demand. French and American Calf Skins are unchanged. We quote Oak Slaughter and Salted Light to heavy, at 37@42c. cash; do. Light and Middle Cropped, at 42@46c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Orinoco, &c., light to heavy, at 28@32½c. cash; Hemlock Slaughter in rough, at 36@38c., and Oak do. at 40@42c.

MOLASSES—The demand is light, and prices, particularly of New-Orleans, favor the buyer; sales of 10 hhds. Porto Rico at 63c., and 50 bbls. New-Orleans at 60c.

OIL-CAKE—The market is firm, the supply light; sales of 350 tuns at $47 50@$47 50 for City, in bags; $50@$52 50 for do. in bbls., and $45@$47 for thin Western, mainly in bags.

OIL-MEAL—The market is firm but quiet; sales of 75 bags State at $2 20 ⅌ 100 lb.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market opened firm, but, with a pressure to sell, closed rather heavy, with a fair inquiry. A number of contracts have been settled to-day at $16. For January delivery, we hear of 250 bbls. New Mess at $18 50, buyer's option; the sales on the spot include 4,800 bbls. at $16 60 for Old Mess; $18@$18 12½ for New do.; $11 75@$12 25 for New Prime—the latter rate for headless; $13 25@$13 50 for Sour and Musty Mess, and $15 87½ for Thin Mess, including 100 bbls. Western Prime Mess on terms we did not learn. The rapid advance in Pork during the past three weeks is wholly unwarranted, and the trade thought so themselves to-day, when the upward tendency was arrested, notwithstanding the rise in gold. The recent advance was partly attributable to the great decrease in the stock in the yards, but we now learn that a goodly portion of it was withdrawn from the yards, and is now being offered for sale at the [illegible] advance established. Beef is abundant, fairly active, and firm; sales of 600 bbls. at $12@$13 50 for Plain Mess, and $13 75@$15 for Extra do. Tierce Beef is firm and in fair request; sales of 875 tcs. at $23@$25 50 for Western Prime Mess, and $29@$30 for India Mess. Beef Hams are in moderate demand and are firm; sales of 150 bbls. Western at $19. Cut Meats are steady and in fair request; sales of 15,000 lb Bellies and Short-Ribbed Middles in bulk at 10c.; 60 tcs. Shoulders at 6½@6¾c., and 800 tcs. Pickled Hams, to arrive, at 10½c. Bacon is in moderate demand; sales of 200 boxes Short Clear, to arrive in January, at 10½c. Dressed Hogs are lower. We quote at 7½@8c. for City. Lard is in fair request and firm; sales of 3,000 bbls. at 11½@12¼c., and 500 tcs. Mitchell & Ladd's brand at 12c., seller's option, and 1,000 bbls. for December and January at 12½c.; and 150 pkgs. Grease at 10½@[illegible]. Butter is in fair request at 27@28c. for choice State; 25@26c. for good to prime do.; 23@24c. for Western Reserve Ohio, and 20@23c. for Middle and Southern do. Choice Fresh State, in half-firkins and tubs, meets with a ready sale for home consumption at 29@30c.

RICE—The market remains firm, but is not active; sales of 150 bags Patna in bond at 5¾c.

SUGARS—Raw Sugars remain quiet; there is very little offering, however, and prices are pretty steady at 12½@12¾c. for fair Refining; sales of 200 hhds. at 12½@13c. for Cuba, and 12@11½c. for Porto Rico; and 400 bxs. Havana on private terms. Refined are strong at 17c. for Hards.

SEEDS—The inquiry for Clover Seed is limited; 11@11½c. for New, and 9@10c. for Old. Timothy Seed is firm at $2 60@$2 75 ⅌ bush. Rough Flaxseed is firm at $3@$3 05 ⅌ bush. of 56 lb.

STEARINE—The market is better, the demand fair; sales of 25,000 lb prime White at 11½@12c., cash.

TOBACCO is in improved demand; sales since our last of 400 hhds. Kentucky, at 9½@30c., and 18 cases Seed Leaf, at 20@22c. cash. Manufactured has been in limited request, and prices rule in the buyers' favor.

TALLOW—The market is active and very firm; sales of 330,000 lb at 11½@12c. for Western; 12@12¼c. for Eastern, and 12½@12¾c. for City.

WOOL—The market opened early in the week with a sale of 1,200 bales California, 500 do. Portuguese, Adelaide, and Mestiza, some German Pulled, and 87 bales damaged Cape, which drew together a very large attendance on the strength of our assurance that the sale would be honestly conducted, and it went off most successfully, the finer grades of California selling at 6@7½c. ⅌ lb higher rates than were marked on anybody's catalogue who was a judge or a buyer. The low burry Wools, however, did not sell so well, but they most undoubtedly brought every mill they were worth. The offering on the whole was not a desirable one, and there were so many interests and invoices involved as to make it incumbent on the brokers who arranged the sale to parcel it in very small lots. This caused some dissatisfaction on the part of purchasers, but it was soon overcome, and as the sale progressed slowly, but as honestly as possible, it was found that prices were not prejudiced thereby. Most if not all of the entire offering was disposed of (but it took nearly the entire day to do so) with the duplicates, and although manufacturers and dealers left convinced that the sale was a high one, they left good-natured, convinced that the Wools were sought after, and that competition caused prices to advance beyond the most sanguine expectations even of owners. They left, too, convinced that the sale was conducted with as much propriety as possible, although it was asserted that a few lots toward the end of the sale were protected; still this may be erroneous. Those few lots were German Pulled Wools, that were bought at 66c. a few weeks since by a prominent dealer, and were put into the sale to be sold, if possible, to advantage, or at value, but this Wool was not appreciated, and the duplicates were mostly passed. Apart from this circumstance (which was quite unimportant, as the Wool was there and could be had by any one who wished to bid on it below cost), the sale was a decided success, and the trade from down East, all this State, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, who attended, had no reason to feel dissatisfied. We are sure they would not place the Wool now for sale again. We invited them to come forward two weeks since, but we assigned no reason; they responded, as they probably understood what we intended to convey, and they came at the proper time, when gold and exchange ruled low, and this is why we invited them. Since then gold has advanced 6 per cent and exchange in the same ratio. It may be imagined that we favored the idea of selling the wool to the manufacturers when gold and exchange ruled low; but no one who read our remarks with care could think so, because we distinctly recorded that it was a bad policy to force the goods on the market at a season when the same class was not wanted and when the manufacturers were in the Country purchasing the finer grades of Native Fleeces. The prices obtained ranged from 22½c. to 56½c. for burry to clean Oregon; 31@60c. for Spring clip, mostly at from 45c. to 50½c.; Mestiza at 17½@30c., as to quality; Portuguese at 15@20c.; Adelaide, 29½@30c., and 3 bales inferior do. at 15c.; 7 bales damaged Cape sold at 10c.; 5 do. Mestiza at 25c.; 18 more passed; 10 do. Chilian do. at 30c., and 50 more passed, but afterward offered and probably taken; 10 do. Super Long Pulled at 57½c.; 24 more passed; 10 do. do. at 56½c., and 21 more duplicated at 50c.; 5 do. do. at 52c.; 8 more duplicated at 50c.; 10 do. do. at 59½c., and 35 more not offered; 2 do. damaged Cape at 15½c., cash. The Company then repaired to Brooklyn to attend a sale of 87 bales Cape, slightly damaged, which sold as follows: 22 bales at 35½c.; 8 do. at 36c.; 8 do. at 36½c.; 11 do. at 37c.; 28 do. at 37½c.; and 10 do. 38c., terms, cash. These were very high rates indeed for damaged Wool. At private sale considerable Wool has changed hands, but not to the extent we anticipated, owing to the fact of the light assortment offering, and the extreme prices now asked in view of the rapid advance in gold and exchange. The sales are 150,000 lb Domestic Fleece at 70@75c., as to quality, the latter for very choice Saxony; 150 bales super Pulled at 75@80c., the inside rate for Lamb's; 1,000 bales Cape at 39@45c., chiefly at 43@45c.; 100 do. Mestiza at 35c.; 50 do. East India at about 40@45c.; 200 do. French, 250 do. African, and 5,000 lb Mexico, on private terms.

HOPS continue in fair request for consumption, and a limited inquiry is also noticeable for export at full prices; sales of 150 bales. We quote common and moldy at 20@21c.; fair to good at 22@24c.; good to prime at 25@26c.; prime and extra at 27@28c., and extra fancy selections at 29@30c.; but we would remark that the bulk of the crop appears to be of inferior quality. There are few goods in this market that will command over 27c., and consequently our extreme prices are no guide to the market; so let this be out of the question. We heard a dealer, and a good judge, remark that in his opinion there were not 500 bales of Fancy Hops from here to Buffalo. If the crop in the interior is no better than those sent forward, it is very safe to assert there is not 500 bales in the State that would bring from 28 to 30c., notwithstanding the rapid rise in gold and exchange. This is exactly what we anticipated early in the season, when we urged upon growers the necessity of picking and curing their Hops with more than ordinary caution. We knew then the crop was seriously affected by blight. We knew too that Farmers were in need of laborers, owing to the war, and hence we remarked that good Hops, well picked and cured, would command good prices and bad ones bad prices. The remarks are already being verified; really prime qualities are scarce and high, and hence our exports thus far this year are unusually light. The fact of the matter is, the assortment is not so select as shippers desire, and they do not feel justified in paying the high prices asked. But we know right well that the English crop is short, and England cannot supply her wants anywhere else, because there is not a sufficient surplus in other countries. If our crop is not so good as in other years, we cannot help it. It is the will of Providence, and therefore it is futile for shippers to be so punctilious in the future with regard to selection as they appear to have been hitherto this season. Sooner or later they will be obliged to take the crop as it is, and it will not do for every Hop grower that reads this to ask 30c. for his Hops; let him take the extremes, and then split the difference. Yearlings are scarce, and in fair request at 19@22c., as to quality, chiefly at 21c. for good. Older growths are uncalled for, and wholly nominal.

ZINC—The market is quiet but firm at 12½@13c. for Mosselmann Sheet.

THURSDAY, Nov. 19, 1863.

WOOL—The attention of the entire trade was diverted to-day to the large sale of California and other descriptions announced to be sold by auction. The announcement of the sale, and the remarks on it by The Tribune one week since, had the effect of drawing together a large attendance of manufacturers and out-of-town dealers, and it passed off with much spirit. Prices of California, free of burs, were beyond owners' expectations, while the ill-conditioned Wools were not up to their anticipations. Much objection was expressed prior to the sale, owing to the smallness of the lots and the variety of qualities, but after the sale it was generally conceded that prices were not prejudiced thereby. The great number of small lots were necessitated by the different interests in the several invoices. The sale was somewhat tedious, as it occupied nearly the entire day, yet considerable spirit was manifested when any desirable lots were offered, and high prices were obtained. Some lots, indeed, sold at very high rates, and above private-sale prices, but a few other lots sold comparatively low. The sale on the whole, however, was a decided success, and was conducted with as much honesty and propriety as possible, both on the part of the auctioneer and the active brokers, Messrs. Smyth & Lynch, who sorted it, which was no very easy task. It was asserted that a very few lots of pulled Wools near the end of the catalogue were protected, but if so it was because those lots were not sought after so much and did not fetch their value. There were some duplicates of those on the catalogue which buyers probably thought would be offered lower, and consequently they did not bid its full value for this Wool. This is a matter of very small import, however, but we only mention it as an incident of the sale. We invited manufacturers and dealers from other cities to attend the sale on our assurance that it would be honestly conducted; they responded to the call, and they have reason to feel dissatisfied with the result. From the concourse of buyers drawn thither, we have no doubt but an immense quantity of Wool has been sold at private sale, also at rates which woolen producers may deem high, but rates as low as will probably rule this season, we think; and this is why we invited the manufacturers forward to purchase now, while Exchange is comparatively low. The entire offering was (nearly) sold. We append the particulars of the sale: Lot 1, 5 bales, A slightly Burry, 39c.; 33 more, do., 38c.; lot 2, 3 bales, B slightly Burry, 32½c.; 8 more, do., do., 37c.; lot 3, 6 bales, slightly Burry, 37c.; 46 more, do., 37½c.; lot 3½, 3 bales, Burry, 22½c.; 6 more, do., 22½c.; 3 bales, B Burry, 22½c.; lot 4, 3 bales A P Extra, 46c.; 4 more, do., 46c.; 4 bales, A 1 Quality, 46c.; lot 5, 4 bales A P Extra Burry, 30c.; 11 more, do., 30c.; lot 6, 4 bales, A slightly Burry, 27c.; 3 bales, B do., 27c.; 1 bale, A Burry, 27c.; 1 bale, B Grey Burry, 27c.; 1 bale, Common, 27c.; 1 bale, Mixed, 27c.; lot 7, 1 bale AP quality, 3 bales A1 quality, 1 bale A2&AP mixed, 1 bale B quality, 35½c.; lot 8, 1 bale B quality, 6 bales do., 37½c.; lot 9, 3 bales A1 quality, 23 bales do., 1 bale A1&B mixed, 48c.; lot 10, 4 bales A second quality, 40c.; lot 11, 1 bale AP extra, 5 bales AP quality, 6 more, 52½c.; lot 12, 3 bales AP Oregon, 7 more do., 3 bales A1 Oregon, 14 more do. 3 bales A first quality, 7 more do., 3 bales AP quality, 7 more do., 53½c.; lot 13, 1 bale A washed, 1 bale do. pulled, 52½c.; lot 14, 2 bales A gray, 1 bale mixed gray and white, 38c.; lot 15, 2 bales B gray, 2 bales B gray pulled, 1 bale common, 31½c.; lot 16, 5 bales AP quality, 44½c.; lot 17, 3 bales A first quality, 9 do., 38c.; lot 18, 2 bales A 2d quality, 3 B do., 5 do., 30c.; lot 19, 1 bale A gray and white, 1 bale B gray, 8 bales common, 1 bale mixed, 26c.; lot 20, 6 bales AP extra, slightly burry, 35c.; lot 21, 3 bales AP slightly burry, 5 more do. do., 37c.; lot 22, 3 bales A sl. by., 17 do., 34½c.; lot 23, 5 bls. B sl. by., 27½c.; lot 24, 3 bales A Gray Burry, at 27½c., 1 bale Common, 27½c., 1 bale Mixed, 27½c.; lot 25, 5 bales B Quality, 39c., 6 bales B Quality, 39c., 1 bale B Oregon, 39c., 3 bales A Second Quality, 39c.; lot 26, 1 bale A Gray Oregon, 36½c., 2 bales A Gray, 38½c.; lot 27, 1 bale B Gray Oregon, 36½c., 1 bale B Grey, 30½c., 2 bales Common, 30½c.; lot 28, 5 bales A First Quality, 48c., 29 bales A First Quality, 48c.; lot 28½, 3 bales AP Quality, 51c., 4 bales AP Quality, 51c., 1 bale AP Quality, 51c.; lot 29, 4 bales AP Oregon, 53½c., 4 bales AP Oregon, 53½c., 2 bales A First Quality, 53½c., 13 bales Oregon, 53½c., 1 bale A Washed, 53½c.; lot 30, 3 bales A2 Quality, 39c., 6 bales A2 Quality, 39c., 3 bales B Quality, 36c., 9 bales B Quality, 39c., 1 bale B Grey, 39c., 1 bale S Quality, 39c.; lot 31, 1 bale AP Ex Quality, 49½c., 3 bales AP Quality, 48½c., 6 bales AP Quality, 48½c., 3 bales A1 Quality, 48½c., 16 bales A1 Quality, 48c.; lot 32, 1 bale A, G. Clean, 39c., 2 bales B Gray, 39c., 1 bale B Gray, 39c., 2 bales Common, 39c.; lot 33, 3 bales C Quality, 40c., 6 bales B Quality, 40c., 5 B Quality, 40c.; lot 34, 2 bales A 2 Clean, 43½c., 4 bales A 2, 43½c.; lot 35, 1 bale A P Oregon, 42½c., 2 bales A First Oregon, 42½c., 1 bale A Washed, 42½c., 1 bale A P 42½c., 3 bales A First, 42½c., 7 bales, 47½c.; lot 36, 3 bales, A P Clean, 53c.; 4 more do.; 3 do., A First Clean; 12 more do.; lot 37, 1 bale, B Oregon, 37c.; 1 do., B Quality; 1 do., Common; lot 38, 3 bales, A P Oregon Clean, 56½c.; 1 do., A P Oregon; lot 39, 3 bales, A First Oregon, 52½c.; 6 more; 2 do., A 1 Oregon; lot 40, 3 bales, A second Quality, 41½c.; lot 41, 1 bale, A P Quality Clean, 53c.; 5 do., A First Ex Clean; 5 do., A P Clean; 6 more do.; 3 do., A 1 Clean; 30 more; lot 42, 3 bales, A Second Clean, 46c.; lot 43, 1 bale, A Grey Clean, 41½c.; 3 do., A Grey; lot 44, 2 bales, A P Oregon Clean, 52½c.; 1 do., A P Extra; 3 do., A P Quality; lot 45, 2 bales, A First Oregon; 3 do., A First; 26 more; lot 46, 1 bale, A Grey and Burry, 27c.; 3 do., B Quality; 1 do., Common; lot 47, 1 bale, A P and A Quality, 35½c.; 2 do., A First; lot 47, 1 bale, A Second; lot 48, 4 do., Second Quality; 3 do., Third Quality; 1 do. Grey; 1 do., Grey; lot 59, 6 do., First Quality; lot 50, 5 bales, A P Quality, 31c.; lot 51, 1 do., A Grey; 1 do., B Grey Burry; 1 do., Common; lot 52, 5 bales, B quality, 30c.; lot 53, 3 bales, A first, 37c.; lot 53, 1 bale, A second, 37c.; lot 54, 1 bale, very superior, 51c.; lot 54, 4 bales, superior, 51c.; lot 55, 3 bales, first quality, 42½c.; lot 55, 3 bales, second quality, 48½c.; lot 56, 8 bales, third quality, 33½c.; lot 56, 1 bale, fourth quality, 33½c.; lot 57, 1 bale, B quality, 33c.; lot 57, 3 bales, medium, 33c.; lot 57, 3 bales, broken, 33c.; lot 58, 1 bale, first quality, 40c.; lot 58, 3 bales, second do., 40c.; lot 58, 2 bales, third do., 40c.; lot 58, 1 bale, fourth do., 40c.; lot 58, 1 bale, mixed do., 40c.; lot 58, 1 bale, medium do., 40c.; lot 59, 1 bale, A P Burry, 28c.; lot 61, 3 bales, A Burry, 28c.; lot 60, 3 bales, B Burry, 26½c.; lot 61, 3 bales, B Gray Burry, 25½c.; lot 61, 3 bales, Common, 25½c.; lot 62, 2 bales, A P Burry, 30½c.; lot 63, 3 bales, A Burry, 28½c.; lot 64, 3 bales, B Burry, 30½c.; lot 65, 1 bale, A Grey Burry, 22½c.; lot 65, 2 bales, Common, 22½c.; lot 66, 3 bales, A P Burry, 27½c.; lot 67, 3 bales, A Burry, 26½c.; lot 68, 3 bales, B Burry, 26½c.; lot 69, 1 bale, A G Burry, 26½c.; lot 69, 1 bale, common, 26½c.; lot 70, 10 bales, Burry, 60c.; lot 70, 10 bales, Burry, 30c.; lot 71, 7 bales, Burry, 28½c.; lot 71½, 5 bales, Spring Clip in a pile graded, 65c.; lot 72, 5 bales, Spring Clip in a pile graded, 50@51½c.; lot 72½, 5 bales, Spring Clip in a pile graded, 45@44c.; lot 73, 7 bales, Merino, 39½c.; lot 74, 2 bales, Tags, 26½c.; (59 bales more of lots 71½, 72, and 72½ to be graded;) lot 75, 5 bales, Spring Clip in a pile, 50@52c.; lot 75A, 5 bales, Spring Clip in a pile, 48@46½c.; lot 75B, a pile, Spring Clip in a pile, 40c.; lot 75C, 1 bale, Spring Clip, 66c.; lot 75D, 6 bales, Spring Clip in a pile, (17 more or balance to be graded;) lot 75E, 5 bales, Spring Clip graded, No. 1, 60c., No. 2, 41c., No. 3, 30c.; 18 more; lot 76, 8 bales, Burry, 23c.; lot 77, 14 bales, South America Mestizo, 21½c.; lot 78, 14 bales, do. do. No. 2, 16½c.; lot 79, 15 bales, do. do., 15c.; lot 80, 6 bales, do. do. No. 1, 16½c.; lot 81, 5 bales, do. do. No. 3, 17½c.; lot 82, 4 bales, do. do., 17½c.—1 bale Unclassified Burry; lot 83, 6 bales Mestizo, 29½c.; lot 84, 5 bales Mestizo, 27c.; lot 85, 5 bales Mestizo, 23½c.; 21 more; lot 86, 4 bales Mestizo, 23½c.; lot 87, 10 bales Mestizo, 18c. and 18c.; 56 bales more, 17½c.; lot 88, 5 bales Mestizo, 30c.; 11 bales more; lot 89, 6 bales Mestizo, 30c.; 6 bales more; lot 90, 12 bales Portuguese, 15c.; 18 bales more; lot 91, 10 bales Portuguese, 20c.; 2 bales do.; 2 bales do.; 3 bales do.; 2 bales do.; lot 92, 5 bales Adelaide, 30c.; 13 more, 29½c.; lot 92½, 2 bales Adelaide, 15c.; 6 more; lot 93, 7 bales Cape, damaged, 10c.; lot 94, 5 bales Mestizo, 25c.; 28 more; lot 95, 10 bales Chilian Mestizo, 30c.; 50 do. more; lot 96, 10 bales Long Super Pulled, 57c.; 24 more; lot 97, 10 bales Super Pulled, 56½c.; 21 more; lot 98, 5 bales Super Pulled, 52c.; 8 more, 50c.; lot 99, 10 bales Super Pulled, 56½c.; 34 bales more; lot 100, 2 bales Cape, 15½c. After the sale at Nos. 44 and 46 Broadway, most of the company went to Pierrepont's stores, Brooklyn, to attend a sale of 87 bales Cape, slightly damaged, which was sold by the same auctioneers, as follows: 1 lot, 11 bales, Cape Wool, 35½c.; 2 lots, 11 bales, do. at 37c.; 3 lots, 11 bales, do. at 35½c.; 4 lots, 9 bales, do. at 37½c.; 5 lots, 9 bales, do. at 37½c.; 6 lots, 8 bales, do. at 36½c.; 7 lots, 6 bales, do. at 36c.; 8 lots, 10 bales, do. at 38c.; 9 lots, 10 bales, do. at 37½c.; 10 lots, 2 bales, do. at 38c.

WHISKY—The market is less active, but a fair demand prevails, and prices are firmer; sales of 600 bbls. at 63@63½c. for State, and 63½@64c. for Western.

N. Y. Wholesale Prices of Country Produce,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1863.

[Reported expressly for THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.]

Shippers of produce, in order to realize the highest market prices for their consignments, should heed the following instructions:

Mark the consignee's name plainly and neatly upon each package to be shipped, together with your own name or private mark, and also the contents of the package.

Be sure that the articles are in good order when put into the package, and that they are so put up that they cannot break or spoil on the way.

Send an invoice to the consignee by mail, immediately on shipment of goods.

A reputation for accuracy of count, weight, tare, &c., is very valuable. False marks only discredit a brand and make purchasers cautious in future to the disadvantage of the shipper.

It is well for a shipper to have a uniform mark for his packages, in order, that, if a buyer should be pleased with one purchase he would know how to find another.

Neatness and cleanliness are indispensable.

The following are the wholesale commission prices for bona fide sales of good articles, in good order:

BEANS AND PEAS.

The Bean market has been quiet, and prices are unchanged. Canada Peas are quiet. We quote:

Beans, pea, good to prime, ⅌ bush.	$3 65@$3 70
Beans, medium, good to prime, ⅌ bush.	2 65@ 2 70
Beans, marrow, good to prime, ⅌ bush.	2 75@ 3 00
Beans, kidney, good to prime, ⅌ bush.	2 75@ 3 00
Beans, mixed, good to prime, ⅌ bush.	2 35@ 2 70
Beans, inferior	— @ —
Peas, Canada, ⅌ bush.	1 00@ 1 05

BUTTER.

The demand for choice State firkins has improved during the past few days, owing to an advance in Gold and Exchange, and favorable advices from abroad. The market cannot be called active, but there is a better feeling. Sales of invoices have been reported as high as 28c., but we consider that price above the market. If that figure were freely offered, trade would no doubt be brisk, as there are many holders anxious to obtain it. Choice sound Yellow Western is scarce and in good request, and has sold above quotations, while light colored and poor is dull. We quote:

State, dairies, choice	27 @28
State, firkins, good to choice	26 @27
State, firkins, fair to good	23 @26
State, half-firkin tubs, good to choice	27 @30
State, half-firkin tubs, fair to good	23 @27
State, Welsh tubs, good to choice	24 @26
State, Welsh tubs, fair to good	22 @24
State, store-packed, common to choice	20 @23
Orange and Sussex County, pails, choice	32 @34
River County, pails, choice	30 @33
River County pails, fair to good	26 @30
Northern Pennsylvania, half-firkin tubs, good to choice	25 @28
Western Pennsylvania, good to choice	21 @23
Western Reserve, good to choice	21 @23
Ohio, and other Western, good to choice	20 @21½
Michigan, good to prime	20 @23
Western, common to good	18 @20

CHEESE.

The Cheese market is quite dull, but holders remain firm at last reported rates. English Dairy has had but a moderate demand; choice qualities are scarce, and few lots bring over 14@14½c. for Connecticut. Most of the receipts are late-made tail ends of dairies, and they are green and hard to keep, and sell low. Ohio is unchanged. We quote:

State, factory-made, prime to fancy	15 @15½
State, good to choice	14 @14½
State, fair to good	12 @14
State, common skimmed	— @—
Vermont, good to choice	13 @14
Ohio, good to prime	12 @13
Ohio, fair to good	11 @12
English Dairy, Connecticut, choice	13 @15
English Dairy, Connecticut, common to good	11 @13
English Dairy, Ohio, choice	13½@14
Pineapple, good to choice	16 @17½

EGGS.

Receipts have continued light, and prices have improved. Limed have a fair demand. We quote:

State and Jersey, choice, ⅌ doz.	26 @27
Western, by Express, ⅌ doz.	25 @26
Western, Ordinary freight, ⅌ doz.	21 @25
Canada, ⅌ doz.	25 @26
Limed, ⅌ doz.	23 @—
Egg Oats, ⅌ bush., good	65 @70

FRUITS.

APPLES—Receipts have continued heavy, mostly by canal. There is at present a large stock on store, and before navigation closes it will be largely increased. The market is rather quiet, but holders are very firm, and sales have been made at better rates. We quote:

Mixed Western, ⅌ bbl.	$2 62½@$2 87½
Common, ⅌ bbl.	1 50 @ 2 00
Selected Fruit	3 00 @ 3 25

QUINCES—We quote:

Apple, ⅌ bbl.	$3 50 @$4 50
Pear, ⅌ bbl.	3 00 @ 3 50

GRAPES—Receipts have been quite large. Very choice bring our highest rates, but most lots are sold to wine makers at 4@6c. We quote:

Isabella, good to choice, ⅌ lb	7 @ 8
Catawba, good to choice, ⅌ lb	8 @12
Common, ⅌ lb	4 @ 6

CRANBERRIES—The market is dull and heavy. We quote:

Eastern, ⅌ bbl.	$8 00@$10 00
Western, ⅌ bbl.	5 00@ 8 00

DRIED FRUIT—Apples have been in increased demand, and prices have improved. The scarcity of all kinds continues, and there is a quick sale for choice on arrival. We quote:

Dried Apples, sliced, ⅌ lb	— @ — c.
Dried Apples, choice, new, ⅌ lb	8 @ 8½c.
Dried Apples, good to choice, old, ⅌ lb	7½@ 8 c.
Peaches, peeled, new, ⅌ lb	20 @23 c.
Peaches, unpeeled, ⅌ lb	11 @12½c.
Plums, new, ⅌ lb	18 @20 c.
Pitted Cherries, new, ⅌ lb	20 @22 c.
Cherries, with pits, ⅌ lb	— @— c.
Raspberries, black, new, ⅌ lb	22 @23 c.
Blackberries, new, ⅌ lb	16 @18 c.
Currants, domestic, ⅌ lb	3 @ 4 c.

FRESH MEATS.

Receipts of Hogs have been lighter this week, and the demand continuing good prices have advanced. Sheep are dull. Beef Sides are easier. We quote:

Dressed Hogs, Jersey, light	8 @ 8½
Dressed Hogs, Jersey, heavy	7 @ 8
Dressed Hogs, State	7½@ 8
Dressed Hogs, city killed	6½@ 7½
Dressed Hogs, Western	7 @ 7½
Beef, sides, ⅌ lb	5 @ 7½
Mutton, carcasses, ⅌ lb	5 @ 8
Lamb, carcasses, ⅌ lb	6 @ 8½
Veal, carcasses, ⅌ lb	7 @11
Live Calves, first quality, ⅌ lb	5 @ 7½
Live Sheep, sheared, first quality, ⅌ lb	4 @ 5½
Live Sheep, unsheared	— @—
Live Lambs	5 @ 6½

GAME.

Many lots of soft birds have been in, owing to the warm moist weather, and sold low. Grouse and Partridges have been more plenty and lower. Venison has been in light receipts. Ducks are in fair request for sound, which are scarce. We quote:

Quail, ⅌ doz.	$1 25 @$1 75
Pigeons, flight, picked, ⅌ doz.	1 50 @ —
Pigeons, stall-fed, ⅌ doz.	2 00 @ 2 25
Pigeons, shot birds, ⅌ doz.	— 75 @ 1 00
Squabs, ⅌ doz.	— @ —
Woodcock, ⅌ pair	— 55 @ — 62
Wood Duck, ⅌ pair	— 25 @ — 31
Widgeon, ⅌ pair	— 25 @ — 31
Black Ducks, ⅌ pair	— 44 @ — 50
Mallards, ⅌ pair	— 50 @ — 56
Canvas Backs, ⅌ pair	1 25 @ 1 50
Partridges, ⅌ pair	— 62½@ — 75
Prairie Chickens, ⅌ pair	— 63 @ — 75
Rabbits, each	— 15 @ —
Wild Turkeys, ⅌ lb	— 14 @ — 15
Wild Geese, ⅌ pair	1 00 @ 1 25
Venison, saddles, ⅌ lb	— 13 @ — 14
Venison, carcasses, ⅌ lb	— 9 @ — 11

HIDES AND SKINS.

Hides are in light stock and firm. Veal Skins are scarce, and sell readily on arrival. We quote:

Veal skins, green salted, country trimmed, ⅌ lb	15@18c.
Western Slaughter Hides, trimmed and cured, ⅌ lb	11@11½c.

POTATOES.

Shipping qualities are in better request, and rather higher. Peachblows are a little higher. We quote:

Buckeyes, ⅌ bbl.	$1 50 @$1 75
Prince Albert, ⅌ bbl.	1 50 @ 1 75
Jackson Whites, ⅌ bbl.	— @ —
Rough and Ready, ⅌ bbl.	1 50 @ 1 75
Mercers, ⅌ bbl.	2 00 @ 2 50
Peachblows, ⅌ bbl.	1 50 @ 2 00
Sweet Potatoes, ⅌ bbl.	4 50 @ 5 00
Sweet Potatoes, in bulk, ⅌ bbl.	— @ 4 50

POULTRY.

Live Poultry has been in increased receipt this week; it sells slowly at about the rates last reported. Dressed Poultry, immediately following our last, fell off in price. Receipts have been very heavy for the season; and, with a wet, warm spell of weather, the market has dragged heavily, and rates have run pretty low. Poor and partly damaged lots have been plenty. Owing to the high price of Corn and other feed, it is probable that the farmers will kill off a large portion of their Poultry between now and the holidays, and keep our market so abundantly supplied that prices will rule low. Probably, along in January, after the stock is exhausted, prices will be better. Thanksgiving occurs next week, and for that market we only want choice, well-dressed, handsome Poultry—not scallawags. We quote:

Turkeys, live, ⅌ lb	— 10 @— 11
Fowls, live, ⅌ lb	— 9 @— 10
Spring Chickens, ⅌ pair	— 50 @— 62½
Spring Chickens, small and poor	— 37½@— 44
Ducks, live, good to choice, ⅌ pair	— 50 @— 75
Ducks, live, poor to good, ⅌ pair	— 37½@— 44
Geese, live, ⅌ pair	1 50 @ 1 73

DRESSED POULTRY.

Chickens, choice	10 @11
Chickens, common to good	8 @ 9
Turkeys, choice	11 @12
Turkeys, common to good	9 @10
Ducks, choice	11 @13
Ducks, common to good	10 @11
Geese, choice	9 @10
Geese, common to good	7 @ 9

FURS AND SKINS.

We give below revised quotations for Furs and Skins; in some instances, where receipts of the kind have not yet come forward, we have last season's rates. Muskrat, Skunk, Raccoon, and Opossum Skins sold very low during the Summer at the London sales, and the buyers here now offer very low rates for them, compared to those current in the Spring. We quote:

No. 1 Quality.	North'n&East'n.	Western.	Southern.
Otter, ⅌ piece	$6 00@$6 50	$5 00@$6 00	$4 00@$5 00
Cross Fox	5 00@ 6 00	5 00@ 6 00	— @ —
Red Fox	2 00@ 2 25	1 50@ 2 00	1 25@ 1 75
Gray Fox	— 50@ — 75	— 50@ — 75	— 40@ — 60
Black Bear	10 00@ 18 00	8 00@ 12 00	7 00@ 10 00
Do., cubs & yrl'gs	8 00@ 10 00	5 00@ 7 00	4 00@ 5 00
Fisher	5 00@ 7 00	5 00@ 7 50	4 00@ 5 00
Lynx	2 25@ 2 75	— @ —	— @ —
Marten, common	2 25@ 3 50	1 50@ 3 00	— @ —
Marten, dark	5 00@ 20 00	— @ —	— @ —
Mink, dark	4 00@ 5 00	3 25@ 4 00	3 00@ 4 00
Muskrat	— 12@ — 20	— 10@ — 18	— @ —
Beaver, ⅌ lb	3 00@ 3 50	2 00@ 2 50	— @ —
Raccoon	— 37½@ 1 00	— 60@ — 65	— 30@ — 50
Opossum	— 15@ —	— 15@ —	— 15@ —
Wild Cat	— 25@ — 35	— 30@ — 50	— @ —
Wolf, prairie	— 60@ 1 00	— 50@ — 60	— @ —
Wolf, large	1 50@ 1 75	1 50@ 1 75	— @ —
Skunk, black	— @ —	— 50@ —	— @ —
Skunk, half white	— @ —	— 10@ —	— @ —
Skunk, white	— @ —	— 3@ — 6	— @ —

SUNDRIES.

FEATHERS—The market is firm. We quote:

Western, live Geese, ⅌ lb	55@60c.
Hen and Turkey, ⅌ lb	—@—c.

BEESWAX—Sales have been made at higher rates. We quote:

Southern ⅌ lb	—@—
Western, ⅌ lb	47 @49c.

BROOM CORN—No change. We quote:

In bale, ⅌ lb	8@11c.

CABBAGES—We quote: ⅌ 100, $6@$10.

SQUASHES are a little higher. We quote:

Boston Marrow, ⅌ bbl.	$2 75@$3 00
Jersey Marrow, ⅌ bbl.	2 50@ 2 75

TURNIPS—We quote:

Ruta Bagas, ⅌ bbl.	$1 00 @$1 25

ONIONS are higher. We quote:

Red and Yellow, ⅌ 100 strings	$5 00@$5 75
Yellow, ⅌ bbl.	3 50@ 3 75
Red, ⅌ bbl.	2 50@ 2 75

HONEY—The supply is light, and the demand is good. Prices are higher. We quote:

White Clover, in small glass caps	25 @27c.
Buckwheat, in small glass caps	20 @23c.

CHESTNUTS—⅌ bush., $5@$5 50.

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NEW-HAVEN, CONN., Oct. 2[illegible].

To B. T. BABBITT:

SIR: Observing your Premium advertisement in The Scientific American, I concluded to state, in a few words, what I know of the merits of your soap, having used it enough to conscientiously say that it is all that it is represented to be.

I wish to ask you if it is necessary to write my name in full under the article, should I put it in one of the New-Haven papers.

If the article, which is on the next page, is of no account, please say so, and that will end the matter; if it is acceptable, it will appear in the paper immediately. J. D. W.

right, golden day that ever gave
he world a man who cares to save
ltimes the toll of womankind.
man with an ingenious mind
estows a real gift to us;
ecause experience proves it thus.
n every way its claims to aid,
here's none but true assertions made.
but to affirm the truth we're bold,
ince using this we are not sold;

aving our time and patience too—
ur friends will find this statement true.
single trial, and you can
receive that BABBITT is the man.—J. D. W.

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